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The JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Final Report of War Emergency Activities

NEW YORK
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FOREWORD

The Jewish Welfare Board, organized April 9, 1917, three days after the Declaration of War, was founded by the Jews of the United States with the sanction and recognition of the government, as their instrumentality for contributing to the preservation of the morale and welfare of the soldiers, sailors and marines.

In the following pages is presented an account of the Board's activities from the time of the signing of the Armistice, through the period of demobilization, to October 1, 1920.

A narrative of the Board's activities must necessarily convey but an inadequate picture of the entire welfare enterprise. Facts and figures portray the undertaking as impersonal and detached. In truth, it was vitalized by the warmest feelings of personal interest and solicitude.

The facts and figures set forth here are significant, however, as the expression of the great enthusiasm and inspiraton of the men and women of American Jewry who, in the camps and communities in this country and in Europe, laboring loyally in America's cause, wrought among the enlisted men benefits which strengthened their morale and helped to prepare them for their task.

At a previous meeting of the Jewish Welfare Board, on November 24, 1918, a report was submitted which dealt with the organization of the Board and its welfare service during the mobilization, encampment and movement of troops to France, up to the signing of the Armistice. In the present report brief reference is also made to the matters treated in the earlier report and both constitute the complete record of the war emergency welfare service of the Jewish Welfare Board.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

France, April 18, 1919.

Colonel Harry Cutler,
Chairman, Jewish Welfare Board,
41 Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

My dear Colonel Cutler:

I wish to express to you my appreciation, and that of the officers and men of my command; for the splendid services rendered to the American Expeditionary Forces by the Jewish Welfare Board.

The activities of your organization in France commenced in the summer of 1918, with the opening of a club room in Paris to which American soldiers, irrespective of creed, were welcomed. Handicapped by lack of personnel and facilities, your representatives, during the remaining months of hostilities, did valuable work among the soldiers of the Jewish faith and others, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the larger welfare agencies to keep our soldiers in touch with their religion and their homes.

Since the signing of the armistice you have grasped the opportunity for increased recreational facilities, and have increased your personnel, opened additional club rooms at important centers, and shown a commendable eagerness to co-operate with the Army and the other welfare societies and to bear your full share of the responsibility for keeping up this important work until all troops can be returned to America.

Will you please accept this letter as an expression of my appreciation to you personally, and to all those at home and abroad who have co-operated with and supported you so splendidly.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signed] JOHN J. PERSHING.

MINUTES OF MEETING
JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
October 24, 1920

The Annual Meeting of the Jewish Welfare Board was held at the Jewish Center, 131 West 86th Street, New York City, on Sunday, October 24th, 1920, at 2 P. M. Dr. Cyrus Adler, acting chairman, presided and the following members were present:

Henry J. Bernheim, Joseph Rosenzweig, Walter E. Sachs, Charles Hartman, Israel Unterberg, Bernard Semel, Abram I. Elkus, Louis Marshall, Irving Lehman, Benjamin Washer of the Louisville Branch, Leon Obermayer of the Philadelphia Branch, Mrs. P. Galinsky of the Utica, N. Y., Branch, Rabbi F. L. Rosenthal of the Columbus, Ga., Branch, Joseph Hormats of the Troy, N. Y., Branch, Maurice Beck of the Patchogue, N. Y. Branch, I. Weitzenkorn of the Wilkesbarre, Pa., Branch, Maurice Krohngold of the Akron Branch, Felix M. Warburg, representing the Y. M. H. & K. A., Dr. Samuel Shulman, representing the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Isadore Feintuch, representing the I. O. B. S., Rabbi Nathan Stern representing the N. Y. Board of Jewish Ministers, Jacob Billikopf, Edward J. Steinam.

Regrets at their inability to attend were received from:

Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Navy Daniels, Mortimer L. Schiff, Rabbi Edward N. Calisch.

Dr. Elias Solomon delivered the following invocation:

"Sovereign Ruler of the Universe in Whose hands rest the destinies of men and of nations: Look down

from Thy holy habitation on our beloved country, and in Thy mercy guide it and preserve it in safety and happiness. Vouchsafe unto it every manner of good. Give it of Thy bounty, of the dew of heaven and of the fatness of the earth. Cause all within its borders to dwell in harmony and in peace with one another and to seek one another's well-being and the good of their common land. Bless the constituted authorities of these United States. Be with them, direct and guide them in their counsels and their undertakings. Endow them with the spirit of wisdom and understanding that they may labor and uphold the peace of the land and advance the welfare of the nation and the happiness of all mankind.

May our beloved country ever be the home of justice and of freedom, the abode of equality and brotherly love.

Be Thou a shield about us and remove from us every enemy, pestilence, sword, famine and sorrow. O shelter us beneath the shadow of Thy wings; for Thou, O God, art our Guardian and our Deliverer. Guard our going out and our coming in unto life and unto peace from this time forth and for ever more. Spread the canopy of Thy peace over this land, over Israel and over all mankind. Amen."

In beginning the proceedings, Dr. Adler spoke feelingly of the death of Colonel Cutler.

A memorial address on the late Colonel Cutler was delivered by Mr. Louis Marshall.

A motion was made that the memorial be entered as a part of the minutes and preserved in the records of the Jewish Welfare Board and a copy be sent to the family. Hon. Abram I. Elkus seconded this motion and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Dr. Adler presented the report of the Executive Committee, covering the period from November, 1918,

to date. Upon motion, the report of the Executive Committee was received and ordered printed.

In the absence of Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. Adler read the financial statement of the Jewish Welfare Board up to September 30, 1920. Upon motion the financial statement was received and approved.

Judge Irving Lehman submitted the report of the Joint Conference Committee regarding the proposed amalgamation with the Council of Y. M. H. & K. A. and referring to the future work of the Jewish Welfare Board. He presented a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee of the Board to take the necessary steps to perfect the amalgamation.

The Chairman read a telegram from Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, expressing the hope that the proposed consolidation would be favorably considered.

Dr. Samuel Shulman moved that the Committee's report be accepted and the resolution adopted. The motion was seconded and was unanimously carried.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Judge Irving Lehman, Leon J. Obermayer, Edward J. Steinam to suggest individuals to succeed the members of the Board, whose terms expired in 1919 and 1920 and to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Cutler. The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:

For members of the Executive Committee to serve until 1922:

Walter E. Sachs
I. Edwin Goldwasser
Louis E. Kirstein
Boris D. Bogen
Maurice H. Harris
Bernard Semel
Carl Dreyfus

For members of the Executive Committee to serve until 1923:

Joseph Rosenzweig
Henry J. Bernheim
William Rosenau
Charles Hartman
Morris Wolf
Morris Rothenberg
Israel Unterberg

To fill the term of Colonel Cutler ending 1921
William Fischman

There being no other nominations, upon motion the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations, which he did, thereupon announcing the election of the persons named.

Upon motion, a minute was unanimously adopted, expressing the profound sorrow of the Jewish Welfare Board on the death of Jacob H. Schiff.

The Chairman extended an invitation to the delegates of the Jewish Welfare Board who were not members of the Y. M. H. & K. A. to attend the dinner of the Council to be held that evening at the Y. M. H. A,. 92nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

A motion picture of the activities of the Jewish Welfare Board was then shown.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph Rosenzweig,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Presented by Dr. Cyrus Adler, Acting Chairman

REVIEW OF MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES

Your Executive Committee begs leave to submit the following report of the activities of the Jewish Welfare Board for the period subsequent to the previous meeting of the organization on November 24, 1918.

It is unnecessary here to make more than casual reference to the matters treated in the earlier report. As stated there, the Jewish Welfare Board, then known as the Jewish Board for Welfare Work was organized at a meeting of representatives of prominent Jewish national organizations, held on April 9, 1917.

The sanction of the Government to conduct welfare activities within the camps and naval stations was subsequently accorded to the organization, which thereafter assumed its tasks in co-operation with and under the supervision of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Overcoming the many obstacles and difficulties naturally encountered in laying the early foundations, actual work was begun in the camps in September, 1917, when, following the mobilization of the regular army and the state militia, the camps of the country were receiving the first quotas of drafted men.

It was resolved as a guiding principle to extend the service of the organization to soldiers and sailors without sectarian restriction, but at the same time to make adequate provision especially for the needs of the soldiers and sailors of the Jewish faith, whose particular requirements could be fulfilled only by an understanding Jewish organization.

The growth and expansion of the organiaztion thereafter followed the constantly increasing number of men called into service. As the Board had from the outset maintained a flexible organization and program, it was enabled to adapt itself readily to the assumption of the additional responsibilities entailed by this rapid mobilization. The executive staff at National Headquarters was enlarged. A school for the training of field representatives was established. The service of the Board was extended to additional military and naval posts. Jewish Welfare Board buildings were erected in the camps as homes for the men and to supplement existing recreational facilities.

In camp and community, at the naval posts and among the crews on the battleships, on the Mexican Border and at the Canal Zone, among Russian recruits and the Student Army Training Corps, the representatives of the organization were active in behalf of the men in uniform, joining with the workers of the other welfare agencies in helping America prepare an efficient army.

The welfare service of the Board was carefully designed to make comprehensive provision for the religious, recreational, educational and personal service needs of the soldiers, sailors and marines.

The religious program was complete and included daily services, Friday evening, Sabbath and, where desired or necessary, Sunday morning services. The High Holidays and festivals were appropriately celebrated. Formal religious services were supplemented wherever possible by biblical discussions and study groups.

The "Star of David" man, as the Jewish Welfare Board representative came to be called, was a source of solace, friendship and counsel to the new recruits coming from civilian pursuits, especially to those of foreign birth, who in many instances found it difficult

A J. W. B. Camp Building

to adjust themselves to military life. No problem of personal, family, business, legal or military nature was too insignificant for the attention of the representatives who occupied a great deal of their time in eliminating the worry, homesickness and general lowering of spiritual, mental and physical tone, through personal and intimate ministrations. The sick and convalescent at the hospitals were likewise the recipients of every attention.

Classes in civics, American history and current events, literary meetings, open forums and lectures were some of the activities conducted for the instruction of the enlisted men.

The social and recreational activities undertaken by the Board, alone and in co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus, were very helpful in creating a wholesome, happy spirit.

In the communities, Centers were established as clubrooms for the soldiers and sailors for their use when on leave in town. Entertainments and home hospitality formed an important part of the communities' contribution to their welfare and happiness.

At the various affairs and sociables in the Jewish Welfare Board huts in camp and at the Center in town, refreshments and delicacies were always generously distributed to all men.

Among the supplies, also furnished free to the men, were prayer books, bibles, stationery, magazines, Yiddish and English books, cigarettes, matches and other articles, statistics of which are listed at the conclusion of this report.

Overseas, the Board before the signing of the Armistice had already cleared the way, over many disappointments and difficulties, for extending its welfare activities to the troops in France. It had been the wish of the Allied Military authorities that the

Jewish Welfare Board should not have a distinct and separate organization, because of the scattered units of soldiers of Jewish faith and because of the difficulties involved in serving a moving army engaged in active warfare. It had been thought best previously to have the Jewish Welfare Board and some other welfare organizations function through the Y. M. C. A. The then-Chairman of the Board, the late Colonel Harry Cutler, while in France was successful in having an independent status accorded to the organization for the prosecution of its activities.

In addition, many difficulties relating to securing passports for workers had confronted the Overseas Department. It was almost impossible to secure suitable workers under the regulations which excluded men of draft age, even those exempt from active service, and prohibited the consideration of applicants whose parents or grand parents were born in enemy countries. It finally became necessary for the War and State Departments to intercede in behalf of this Board to secure the sanction of the English and French Embassies in removing these prohibitive restrictions, so that workers could be secured for whose loyalty to this country the voucher of the Chairman of the Board was sufficient.

With these obstacles overcome and official recognition secured, the work expanded and progressed rapidly.

This in brief outline represents the status of the Board's activities when the Armistice was signed. It will be my pleasure now to describe in greater detail the manner in which the organization undertook the responsibilities which devolved upon it during the Post-Armistice period.

Yom Kippur Service (1918) in Chaumont, France, conducted by Rabbi Jacob Kohn of the J. W. B. Overseas Commission

POST-ARMISTICE—DOMESTIC SERVICE

The cessation of hostilities following the Armistice in November 1918, brought increased opportunities and responsibility to the welfare agencies both here and in France. The stream of troops from the United States to Europe ceased and instead the men began to return home. Military discipline and restraint were relaxed and provided the men with greater leisure.

The consequence of these changed conditions was a great restlessness on the part of the soldiers and sailors. The men in France were anxious to return for their discharge. The necessary delays in transporting back to this country the overseas contingents, added to the anxiety and impatience of the men. In the United States the discharge of many men could not be quickly effected because it was necessary to maintain skeleton organizations to receive and later to discharge the men returning from abroad.

This situation made necessary the modification of the camp program of the Jewish Welfare Board, resulting in varied degrees of emphasis being placed on the welfare activities which had hitherto been conducted. In addition, the introduction of new activities to meet the altered situation was imperative.

Personal Service

The personal service cases which were brought to the attention of the field workers under the new conditions increased in number and became more diverse in character. In the past personal service consisted in a great measure in making the recruit acquainted with military life, and in looking after the needs of his family. The problems which now arose were those incidental to the discharge of the troops and their preparations to reassume civilian life.

Men returning from overseas were anxious to know

about business conditions in the United States, and opportunities for employment. They were given the latest information by the representatives on new developments in the fields in which they were interested.

The men had to be informed regarding the advisability of retaining their insurance, and the procedure for the conversion of this insurance, if so desired. The opportunities which the Government had opened for vocational education for ex-service men were also placed before the soldiers and sailors. They were encouraged to retain their Liberty Bonds and were told what procedure they were to follow in order to secure their bonuses.

The function and assistance of the U. S. Employment Service was likewise brought to their attention. They were urged to return promptly to their home towns after their discharge and save their pay for the time that might elapse before a job was secured. The representatives urged the enlisted men to register with the agents of the United State Employment Service. In many instances they acted as the agents for this organization, securing information as to vocational preference and past experience of the soldiers for the use of the United States Employment Service.

At the time of discharge the representatives made certain to see the enlisted man before he left camp and gave him a card of introduction to the Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board Branch in his own community or the town to which he was going. Communications were often sent to the former employer of the soldier advising him of the latter's forthcoming discharge and suggesting his re-engagement. Pocket wallets were presented to the enlisted men before they left camp, as a farewell souvenir from the Board.

In order to enable the field workers to supply the men with the most authoritative and recent information on subjects in which they were particularly inter-

Heroes of the 77th Division at a J. W. B. "Welcome Home" Dinner in the Seward Park Canteen, New York City

ested, an Information Bureau was established at National Headquarters. This Bureau issued on the average about twenty bulletins monthly on subjects of vital concern to enlisted and discharged men.

At the request of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Jewish Welfare Board printed pamphlets explaining the rights of the soldiers, sailors and marines in connection with insurance, compensation and allotments and outlining in easy, understandable form, the requirements which had to be fulfilled in order to safeguard these privileges. These bulletins were widely distributed in the camps of this country and abroad.

The Information Bureau was also a source of assistance to the relatives anl friends of the men in connection with family, business and legal problems incidental to their return to civilian life.

It would be difficult from the very nature of the work, to state with exactness the precise total number of instances of personal service extended by the field representatives. As suggestive, however, of the large scale on which personal ministrations of the organization were conducted, approximately 300,000 personal service matters are estimated to have been handled from August 1918 to August 1919.

Recreational Program

The need for maintaining the good cheer and buoyant spirits of the enlisted men became more urgent than ever during the period of demobilization. Wholesome and varied diversion had always been a source of enjoyable recreation to the men, but was now of added significance as a means of counteracting the tedium and restlessness of waiting in camp for discharge.

Hitherto, the entertainments had been designed to relieve the strain of military drill and preparation for

the front. Military drill and routine were now greatly relaxed. The men were given more frequent leaves of absence from the camp and visited the communities more often. It was accordingly imperative to see that this increased leisure was spent in a most wholesome and beneficial manner.

The Entertainment Division at National Headquarters was enlarged to meet adequately the increased need for social and recreational work. Entertainment centers were established at Philadelphia, in the Central States, northern New Jersey and at Boston. These Centers co-operated with and were under the supervision of the National Entertainment Director. Through the efforts of the Sectional Entertainment Directors, singers, musical performers and other entertainers were secured for the various military and naval posts.

In camps and debarkation centers and at the community buildings in town, dances, musicals, vaudeville programs, boxing bouts, moving pictures, "stunt" nights and special features which had formed a part of the regular entertainment program were increased in number.

In order to bring specialized entertainment to a particular group of the men of Jewish faith, a Yiddish operatic troupe was sent to the New England, Eastern and Southeastern camps. The opera "Shulamith," presented by this company was especially well received.

Vaudeville companies were sent on a tour of camps remote from cities which could provide attractive entertainment on a large scale. These companies performed not only at Jewish Welfare Board huts, but also at Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus Buildings.

As a part of the recreational program, every encouragement was given to athletics. At one camp the

Games were a popular source of diversion in the leisure hours of the soldier

representative organized a basketball team, which was a part of the camp basketball league. The camp workers were often coaches of baseball and other athletic teams.

The direction and stimulation of these outdoor activities were undertaken in the most intimate cooperation with the Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus.

Recreational equipment such as motion picture machines, pianos, pianolas and phonographs were furnished for each of the buildings.

The work of the field representatives during the trying period of demobilization can best be understood from a review of a typical weekly program at one of the large demobilization camps.

Monday evening—Songs and recitations by the men themselves.

Tuesday evening—Open forum and refreshments.

Wednesday evening—Smoker and minstrel show.

Thursday evening—Lecture by officer of high rank.

Friday evening—Religious services.

Saturday evening—Amateur show.

Sunday evening—Professional entertainment and refreshments.

Educational Activities

In the conduct of educational activities, the stress was likewise placed on those phases of the work which would be most helpful to the men on their return to civilian life.

The interest of the soldiers in educational work during mobilization appeared to be rather in cultural subjects. The classes conducted then were not only instructive, but were also helpful means of diverting the minds of the men from the serious business of military training.

The men now began to look upon the educational service as of the greatest value in preparing them for their reassumption of civilian duties. In France and in this country, soldiers, sailors, and marines were fired with an ambition to do bigger things and occupy a bigger place in life than had hitherto fallen to their lot. In many instances men were eager to take up work for which they were unsuited by ability and previous training. Those who appreciated their shortcomings in this respect were anxious to improve the opportunity by educating themselves for the work which they wanted to do. Our representatives were of assistance to those who did not realize their handicap, by indicating to them how they could hope to fulfill their new ambitions by attendance at the educational classes and through diligent study.

Courses were organized in English, Spanish, French and mathematics and in bookkeeping, history, map studies and current events. Other classes were formed as needed. Specially qualified teachers were secured to instruct the men. At one camp the instructors of the educational courses were professors from a neighboring college.

At the request of the military authorities, English, Yiddish and Russian lectures on naturalization and citizenship were arranged.

At San Antonio, Texas, the Jewish Welfare Board in conjunction with the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, organized an agricultural exhibit and a series of lectures on agricultural topics. The military authorities not only sanctioned this plan, but gave it their heartiest support. It was felt that many men from rural districts who would be inclined to seek positions in the large cities would be induced to return to farm work as a result of the educational influence of this exhibit.

Brig. Gen. E. L. Munson, at the time Chief of the

A Seder in a Pullman dining car for soldiers en route to Camp Grant, Ill., Passover 1919

Morale Branch of the War Department, referring to the agricultural exhibit, wrote as follows:

> "One most valuable activity, which this office recently learned through the newspapers, was largely, if not entirely originated by the Jewish Welfare Board, was a course in practical farming and a farm exhibit at Camp Travis, Texas, in which over four thousand soldiers soon to be discharged, enrolled for the course.
>
> "The Morale Office, Camp Travis, reports that this course was so attractive that some soldiers requested delay in discharge and others remained after discharge in order to complete it. Such practical helpfulness is most appreciated by this office and the men themselves."

The class work was supplemented by lectures held at regular intervals by prominent Rabbis and laymen. The attendance at these lectures ranged from groups of one hundred or more to over three thousand.

Religious Program

Religious services were continued in camp on Friday evening, and Sabbath and were well attended. As the men were in the communities more often, they were enabled to attend the services at local synagogues and temples frequently.

The release of the men from intense military duty, also permitted of a more normal celebration of the religious holidays. Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Succoth and other days were observed with the same splendid spirit and, where appropriate, with as liberal distribution of gifts as during the days of mobilization.

Community Co-operation

In the communities the local Branches lent the fullest co-operation in carrying out the program of Post-Armistice service.

Home hospitality was increased and was helpful in warding off the feeling of homesickness among the men. The Community Center was made more attractive and the schedule of entertainments was extended. The Branches arranged welcome-home receptions to returning soldiers and took a prominent part in the public demonstrations accorded to local Divisions on their arrival from overseas.

In the large Centers throughout the country, dormitory accommodations were provided so that the men could find lodging under wholesome conditions, while seeking employment. In New York, Chicago and the other large cities, dormitory facilities were supplemented in many instances by canteen accommodations, which were offered to all enlisted and ex-service men.

The local organizations were likewise of assistance in helping the men find employment. Their activities in this direction are discussed hereafter in this report.

POST-ARMISTICE—OVERSEAS WORK

Substantially, the program of activities overseas was similar to that obtaining in this country. In the course of the development of the work, Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff went abroad on a mission for the Committee of Eleven of the United War Work Campaign and also assumed the responsibility for the general supervision of the Overseas Department. Mr. Schiff was subsequently followed by the late Colonel Cutler who was in France for six months, during which period he took actual charge of the welfare program. Dr. Cyrus Adler and Mr. Louis Marshall of the Executive Committee were also in France and lent their assistance and co-operation in furthering the work of the Board.

Chanukah Thanksgiving Dinner for soldiers and sailors at J. W. B. Community Center

Arrangements were made to secure the service of Captain Elkan Voorsanger of the Chaplains' Corps of the U. S. Army, who became the Executive Director of the overseas organization. After Colonel Cutler's return to the United States, Dr. Cyrus Adler, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, remained several months to help complete the plans for expanding the work.

Personnel and Buildings

A total of one hundred and seventy-eight workers, men and women, stationed at fifty-seven Centers, served overseas. These Jewish Welfare Board representatives acquitted themselves most creditably and in not one instance did the army officials or French Government authorities have any difficulty whatsoever with them.

Of the Centers, twenty-three were located in towns and were rented, twenty-eight were loaned by the Army, two by the Knights of Columbus, two by the Red Cross, one by the Young Men's Christian Association, and one by the Belgian Government.

The location of these Centers was largely the result of changes made necessary by the signing of the Armistice. When hostilities ceased, a new situation developed. Instead of troops coming to France, they were being returned to the United States. The Jewish Welfare Board assigned its workers and located its buildings in accordance with the plan pursued with regard to the movement of the units of the American Expeditionary Forces. Thus, Centers were established in Germany to serve the Third Army, or Army of Occupation. In the same manner, Centers were established in the area occupied by the Second Army, and in the large training areas where the First Army was located. All other combatant units being concentrated upon the Le Mans area, otherwise known as the American Embarkation Center, Centers were

likewise opened in this area. Inasmuch as all troops were to pass through the Embarkation Center and the Ports of Embarkation on their way to the United States, and in view of its limited personnel, the efforts of the Board were concentrated largely at these latter posts.

With this program in mind, immediately after the signing of the Armistice, the scope of the work in the Le Mans area and at the Ports of Embarkation at Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux was increased, it being considered of primary importance that the greatest emphasis be laid upon the work in these areas. Second in order in degree of importance was the work with the Third Army in Germany. The remainder of the facilities both in buildings and personnel was distributed among the Divisions in the First and Second Armies. Centers were established in Germany during the month of January, 1919, a total of seven being operated in this area. At the same time, Centers were established in the Service of Supply area and the work extended to the other permanent camps along the lines of communication, so that the Jewish Welfare Board had a series of Centers running from Tours through St. Aignan, Gievres, Bourges, Beaune, Is-sur-Tille, Dijon and Chaumont.

In addition, a large number of workers were assigned to the following Divisions: the 6th, 29th, 5th, 7th, 33rd, and 79th. These workers moved along with the Division from point to point until it finally embarked for the United States.

In short, the program was to serve, first, the men immediately scheduled for return, and secondly, those stationed in the more permanent camps.

The character of a J. W. B. Center depended largely upon the kind of troops and the physical conditions of the area in which the Center was located. In the towns, the Center assumed the character of a club,

Jewish soldiers of A. E. F. at Sabbath services in a Temple in Dijon

comprising a social room, a library, writing room, meeting rooms and kitchen. In the camps, generally barracks, hangars, or welfare buildings formerly used by the other agencies were occupied, these buildings being extensively equipped for entertainment purposes and for the serving of refreshments. In every instance, it was the effort of the representative to make the building as comfortable as possible.

Program

The fundamental principle of the activity overseas, as in the case of the work in the United States, was to provide the maximum of service without charge of any kind to the soldiers, who, regardless of any religious distinction, were at all times welcome in the Jewish Welfare Board Centers and to the various functions. In the distribution of supplies and in the serving of refreshments, the same policy was maintained.

The religious program conducted was similar to that followed in the camps of this country, consisting of religious services daily, Friday evening and Sabbath, and in addition the observance of the Jewish holidays and festivals. A total of 1,740 religious services were held, the attendance in the aggregate being 180,000.

Passover

The Festival of Passover was celebrated under significant circumstances. In 1918, the army authorities provided matzoths which were distributed among the soldiers of the Jewish faith. When plans were discussed for the arrangements for the Passover of 1919, the War Department requested the Jewish Welfare Board to provide matzoths. Accordingly, there was purchased in this country a large quantity for the use of the men overseas, and this amount was sup-

plemented with purchases made in France, a total of 300,000 pounds being furnished. Through the assistance of the Quartermaster Corps, arrangements were made for the distribution of these matzoths. Every soldier of the Jewish faith was given a two-day pass, and assigned to one of the nine concentration centers where Passover celebrations were arranged.

The Passover Service celebration held in Paris included a full course Passover Seder supper, religious service, and addresses by prominent representatives of the War Department, including the Hon. Raymond B. Fosdick, Colonel R. M. Lyon, Colonel Gouthiers, representing Marshal Foch, as well as by Colonel Harry Cutler, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Judge Julian Mack and Mr. Louis Marshall. Altogether twenty-four Seders were held with an attendance of 30,000, including soldiers of the Allied forces. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the French troops were likewise provided with matzoths from our stores.

The religious welfare of the soldiers of the Jewish faith was not only the concern of the field representatives but of the Rabbis who served as Army Chaplains as well. The assistance given by the Board to the War Department in the appointment of these Chaplains was fully explained in the previous report of the Executive Committee.

There was a close relationship between the Board and the Chaplains. The latter acted as liaison officers of the organization in the conduct of religious activities and worked in the closest co-operation with the field representatives. The Jewish Welfare Board supplied each Chaplain with an automobile and typewriter, and a special fund of 500 francs per month to be expended as he saw fit in behalf of the uniformed men.

The most important phase of personal service rendered by the workers overseas was maintaining contact

J. W. B. Seder in Paris 1919. Among the guests were Colonel Cutler, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Louis Marshall, Judge Julian Mack and Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick. Similar Seders were conducted at other Centers.

with relatives back home. They answered inquiries from the parents and friends of the soldier and kept them constantly informed of his well-being. Information was furnished on many quasi-legal and military matters. The representatives wrote letters for those who were unable to write, and provided reading material and such comforts as the soldier required.

The Jewish Welfare Worker was always the host to the man in uniform. A genuine pleasure in distributing refreshments was the spirit that marked this phase of activitiy. In harmony with the homelike atmosphere of the hut, the soldier was accorded the treatment of a guest, and the plan followed in the distribution of refreshments permitted of no line of waiting soldiers, but each man was given attention immediately upon his entering the building.

Entertainment

Entertainments were provided daily at the principal Centers. A feature of the program, which included the usual vaudeville and motion picture shows, dances several times a week and special performances on holidays, was the organization of units and special entertainments that were routed throughout the camps. These units included the "Tuneful Trio" which gave a total of eighty-one concerts, consisting of Yiddish folk songs and other musical numbers. Altogether, over 60,000 men were entertained by this unit. The most important entertainment work undertaken by the Jewish Welfare Board was the presentation of the Second Army Show, "Who Can Tell," in response to a request made by Colonel Lyon, in charge of Welfare activities for the American Expeditionary Forces. This show was played for five weeks consecutively, one of the performances in Paris being attended by the President and Mrs. Wilson and members of the President's party. Another entertainment venture

was the "Dovetail Troupe," a vaudeville unit of unusual merit, which toured the camps throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

Altogether there was an attendance of 2,750,000 at 5,000 entertainments and dances provided by the overseas organization.

Hospital Service

As in the case of the welfare program in this country the importance of hospital service was always emphasized. The work included ward visitation, distribution of supplies among the sick and the wounded, furnishing reading material, writing letters to the folks back home and the performance of countless other personal services. A total of 40,000 wounded men were visited and served.

Educational Work

In addition to courses in English, French, and commercial subjects conducted by the workers in the various Centers, the Board assigned to the Army Educational Corps two members of its staff. Dr. David S. Blondheim was stationed at the Sorbonne University and Dr. Hyman C. Enelow at the American University at Beaune.

Russian Soldiers

Welfare Service was extended to Russian soldiers in France. These men found themselves among conditions of life that were totally strange and unfamiliar to them. The workers understood the psychology of these Russians, both Jew and non-Jew, and took every opportunity to perform personal services for them. In addition, the Jewish Welfare Board was able to supply many Russian prisoners in Germany with matzoths during the Passover of 1919.

Soldiers returned from European battlefields sightseeing in buses provided by J. W. B.

SERVICE TO RETURNING TROOPS

In order to carry out its plan of an all-inclusive service to the enlisted men, the Board added to its schedule of welfare service other activities, which would make for the increased welfare and happiness of the men under the Post-Armistice conditions.

Troop Train Service

The field representatives made it a practice to welcome the men as they came into camp from the transports and from the debarkation camps. In cooperation with the Y. M .C. A. and K. of C. workers, the representatives would board the incoming trains at a convenient distance from the camp and meet the men before they arrived at their destination. The customary supplies were distributed on the trains and personal service cases received attention.

At one camp the representative had been advised by another worker at a distant post that a train of troops had left for his camp. The train arrived at midnight and was met by Jewish Welfare Board workers at the station. The camp was in utter darkness save for the Jewish Welfare Board building. The soldiers were directed to the hut for coffee and sandwiches, the Commanding Officer marching his men into the hut and from there assigning them to their respective barracks.

The communities made provisions for troop trains passing through the city en route to camp. During the stop-over period ladies of the Branch provided coffee, sandwiches, fruit and smokes. If the train was to make a long stop, the troops were directed to canteens and lodging places and advised where they could secure wholesome entertainment and recreation. In some of the large cities, a representative was assigned to depot work to meet the incoming trains.

At the camps whenever an unusually large group

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left, the field representative accompanied the men on the train a short distance. The personal needs of the men were taken care of and the worker was ready to meet any emergency requirements. Whenever the number of men leaving the camp was comparatively small, one of the soldiers of the group was assigned to take the place of the representative.

On the Transports

Pursuant to an order by the War Department, issued on December 18, 1918, the welfare organizations were authorized to place representatives on the transports to accompany the troops back to the United States from France.

The Board organized a Transport Service Division to supervise this work. Thirty-one representatives were assigned to troop ships and on the fifty-two round trips completed by these workers, thousands of men, including the crews, were reached by this service.

In co-operation with the other welfare agencies the organizations presented to the soldiers on the transports so-called community boxes containing refreshments, stationery, etc. The Board contributed approximately $14,000 as its share towards the purchase of these gift boxes.

The representatives distributed during the voyage athletic equipment and such supplies as fountain-pen ink, tablets, soap, hair-brushes, handkerchiefs, pencils, tooth-paste, shoe-shining outfits, games, including cards and dominoes, checkers and chess.

The workers co-operated with the other welfare agencies in promoting clean, wholesome entertainment on board ship.

Innumerable personal service cases were accorded a great deal of time and attention.

Religious services were held regularly on the transports, either by the "Star of David" man or a Jewish man selected from among the enlisted personnel. The

J. W. B. transport worker distributing special gift boxes to returning troops

traditional Friday evening services were a regular feature and the holidays were celebrated in an appropriate manner.

Meeting Returning Troops

When the soldiers and sailors returned to this country, the Jewish Welfare Board participated in the hearty greeting which was extended to every incoming ship at the ports of debarkation. Representatives at Hoboken, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Newport News and Charleston met in all four hundred and fifty-three transports with returning troops, supplied the men with gifts and daily newspapers, and rendered service that added to the warmth of their welcome.

As the work proceeded, it was decided that each agency should be solely responsible for the distribution of some needed article. The Board was given the exclusive privilege of distributing handkerchiefs to the men. On account of the difficulties experienced in obtaining handkerchiefs in France, this gift was acknowledged by the men with grateful enthusiasm.

There were also distributed "Hello" cards, which the men quickly forwarded to relatives and friends announcing their arrival, and postcard pictures of the various transports, together with pencils. Other work on the piers embraced collecting mail and delivering it to the military postoffice, giving information and advice, and carrying messages between the men and their relatives and friends waiting outside the yards.

An important feature of the work at the debarkation ports was the visitation to the sick bays of the transports. The workers as soon as the boat was made fast, visited the sick and wounded, brought them delicacies and smokes and performed any personal errand requested of them.

In addition to the service among the returning

troops, the work at the debarkation ports consisted of activities in behalf of the troops permanently stationed at these places, and also ministrations for the crews of the ships in port. In order to make provisions for the needs of the latter, a program of ship visiting was followed. Every ship which docked at the port was visited by a representative who established personal contact with the members of the crew.

At Hoboken, N. J., a Center was maintained where entertainments and dances were held at regular intervals for the permanent troops and for the members of the crew of the various ships in port. The Center was equipped with lounging chairs, writing tables and recreational facilities. Hospitality was extended to all soldiers, sailors and marines.

Caring for the Wounded and Sick

The hospital activities had always received much attention on the part of the field representatives. Before the Armistice, the hospitals were filled with the sick only. The instances where confinement was of long duration were rare. Now the wounded and disabled were being returned from France. Many of these men were unfortunately required to remain in hospital or convalescent homes for a considerable period.

The Hospital Service Division was organized at National Headquarters in January, 1919, to promote special activities in conjunction with the efforts of the hospital authorities and the educational and recreational officers of the hospital and the American Red Cross.

A total of fifty-four field representatives who had training in pedagogy or experience in teaching, were assigned to forty general hospitals, seventeen base hospitals, functioning in physical reconstruction, sev-

enteen regular base hospitals, thirteen debarkation hospitals and six miscellaneous hospitals.

Ward entertainments for bedridden patients were a regular feature of the hospital service. Moving pictures were displayed on the ceilings of the wards. Vaudeville shows and concerts, followed by the serving of refreshments were arranged.

Over one hundred thousand wards were visited by the workers of the Jewish Welfare Board. Bedside ministration was a usual part of the work. Representatives came for a bedside chat, to write letters to relatives and friends and to bring cheer and comfort to the patients. Fruit, delicacies, cigarettes, writing materials and other articles of comfort were provided for all the men, regardless of creed.

The volunteer hospital committees of the community Branches were of the greatest assistance in this work. The men and women of the cities and towns near the hospitals brought to the sick soldiers the comfort of personal interest and contact.

Among the educational activities conducted at the hospitals were classes in advertising, bookkeeping, commercial law, banking, stenography, typewriting, English, singing, instrumental music, Hebrew and Jewish history. In many instances individual instruction was given to the patients in addition to the class work. A total of five hundred classes attended by over ten thousand men were conducted by representatives in the hospitals throughout the country.

An important phase of the work was the task of encouraging patients to avail themselves of the opportunity for training offered by the authorities. As a means to this end, the Board published and distributed thousands of copies of a booklet, "My Diary," to the patients of the various hospitals. This booklet, practically arranged, contained important information regarding War Risk Insurance, and the opportunities for

vocational training that were given to ex-soldiers by the Government, photographs and descriptions of educational activities in which wounded men might participate, blank pages for diary purposes and other valuable material.

The Jewish Welfare Board at those places where no Governmental appropriation was available, furthered the educational activities by supplying needed equipment such as typewriters, tools of various kinds, desks and printing outfits.

For the recreation of the wounded and sick there were arranged varied entertainments. Wounded men were given automobile and bus rides, taken on sightseeing tours, sleigh rides and motor boat rides. Theatre parties were frequently held in neighboring towns. Athletic teams, composed of wounded and slightly disabled men, were formed and games played. Field and track meets and checker and chess tournaments were conducted.

Altogether over four thousand entertainments, with a total attendance of approximately one million two hundred thousand, were arranged by the Board in the military hospitals. An aggregate of over one hundred thousand men attended religious services and the celebrations of the Jewish holidays, which were held in the hospitals.

In addition to the usual religious activities, the spiritual needs of the men were further provided for through the generous distribution of religious supplies and accessories.

During the influenza epidemic in the fall and winter of 1918-1919 the representatives were very helpful in alleviating the distress of the scourge. Hospital visitation was of course the most important activity. Disregarding the danger to which they exposed themselves, the workers waited upon those who were stricken and rendered them every assistance. Letters

Banquet for wounded and disabled veterans at J. W. B. Center, arranged by the J. W. B. Unit of the American Red Cross at Louisville, Ky.

were written to the homes of the men to allay the fears of anxious parents. Panic-stricken relatives who came personally to camp had to be reassured, or comforted in their grief. Cheerful and intimate talks with the soldiers at their barracks helped to buoy up depressed spirits. Arrangements were made for the funerals of those who succumbed. No act of kindness or mercy was left undone which could bring succor to the stricken or solace to the bereaved.

Employment Activities

The employment activities sought to comprehend the situation which was created by the return of the soldiers. It was recognized that the problem constituted a Jewish community obligation to be discharged by Jewish communities, through such institutions, lodges and other agencies as were ready and able, by reason of their physical resources and personnel, to engage in such efforts successfully.

The Board was fortunate in securing the cooperation of the Y. M. H. A. and I. O. B. B. in the conduct of the employment activities. Through the assistance of these national organizations, local agencies were mobilized for the task of finding suitable employment for the men. Special committees on employment were created by the Jewish Welfare Board conjointly with the Y. M. H. A. and I. O. B. B. in all cities in which the three organizations had local bodies. Wherever one of these organizations had no local constituent body, the other or others assumed responsibility for the activity. Other local Jewish agencies that desired to participate were welcomed.

The efforts of these organizations were thus harmonized and brought under centralized control, the work being conducted in accordance with uniform national policies and financed by the Board upon the

basis of a budget rendered monthly in advance for the review of the National Office.

In every instance where there was a general city Re-employment Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors, the local joint committee of the I. O. B. B. Council of Y. M. H. A. and Jewish Welfare Board worked in thorough co-operation, so as to avoid duplication and to increase the effectiveness of the general employment effort of the community.

In nine communities, separate employment bureaus were maintained by local J. W. B. committees. In twelve cities, employment organizations were operated by the Y. M. H. A. in co-operation with the Jewish Welfare Board. In fifteen cities, the Jewish Welfare Board established no independent bureau of its own, but made direct contribution of personnel or funds, or both, to the community employment bureau conducted jointly by the soldier and sailor welfare agencies. In one hundred and eight communities, the employment activities were carried on by volunteer committees under the joint auspices of the Y. M. H. A., the I. O. B. B. and the Jewish Welfare Board.

In New York City the Employment Bureau was organized with one central office and seven branch employment offices. When the various welfare agencies agreed to finance the Re-employment Bureau, established by the Merchants' Association of New York, the Jewish Welfare Board abandoned its own employment office and joined with the other welfare organizations in the support of this bureau for returning soldiers. The Jewish Welfare Board contributed approximately $45,000 towards the maintenance of this bureau. The Board stationed two uniformed representatives in this office, who acted as vocational advisers. They interviewed about three thousand applicants for employment, to whom they rendered advice and assistance. Jewish employers

were prevailed upon to make available opportunities for employment in their establishments. Men were advised as to educational opportunities and were referred to institutions where they might secure additional training. A particular effort was made to secure employment for Sabbath observers, who experienced greater difficulty than others in finding suitable positions.

The Chicago Bureau, whose unusual efficiency was largely made possible by the local I. O. B. B. Employment Organization, registered 1,637 men of whom 1,477 were placed. Over five hundred discharged men were induced to enter the night schools and two hundred went to technical schools.

The activities of the Employment Service, as has been observed, were not confined solely to securing positions. Men were advised as to chances for growth and promotion in various fields of work. Every encouragement was given to those who desired to enter upon some new work which would improve their condition. Wherever preliminary educational training was necessary before this step could be taken, the employment secretary rendered every assistance to enable the man to secure this preparation.

The Jewish Welfare Board endeavored to share fully the responsibility devolving upon the community in the solution of the ex-soldier employment problem. The local situation and particular needs of the ex-service men in each city determined the extent of the organization's contribution in men and funds to the program of securing positions for the unemployed.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

The following is a list of articles distributed by the Jewish Welfare Board during the war emergency period in the camps of this country and abroad. This

table does not include the large quantities of refreshments, cigarettes, comfort articles and similar gifts supplied to the enlisted men by the field representatives and the members of the local Jewish Welfare Board Branches.

Stationery

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letterheads	20,000,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Envelopes	10,000,000

Postal Cards:

Camp Views	617,250
Chanukah	250,000
"Hello"	2,753,250
Rosh Hashanah	253,000
Purim	209,000
Transport	1,531,339
Passover	210,000

Religious Supplies

Matzoth (pounds)	282,423
Soldiers and Sailors Prayer Books	268,046
Soldiers and Sailors Bibles	181,515
Holiday Prayer Books	60,500
Haggadahs	93,500
Singer Prayer Books	17,500
Kinoth	5,000
Selichoth	5,300
Book of Esther	16,500
Mezzuzahs	5,570
Talethim	630
Tephillin (pairs)	695
Tzitzith	1,550

Books and Pamphlets

Song Books	70,600
Calendars	53,000
Maccabean Spirit	50,000
On Intermarriage	20,000
The Allied Countries and the Jews	1,500
Books (Yiddish and English)	19,360
Golden Rule Hillel	30,000
Potency of Jewish Race	30,000
Allotment and Insurance	30,000
Sentinel—Jewish Welfare Board Monthly	60,000
Veneral Diseases	20,000

Before the train starts—J. W. B. workers distributing comforts for the trip

Address on Right Living, Hon. Josephus Daniels	20,000
My Diary	40,000
Fit to Fight (Russian-Yiddish)	23,500

Miscellaneous

Matches (boxes)	1,570,000
Handkerchiefs	1,510,000
Wallets	80,000
Checker, Chess and Domino Sets	59,300

TERMINATION OF WAR EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

In the latter part of October, 1919, the War Department issued General Order No. 109, made effective November 1, 1919, which provided for the transfer of welfare activities from civilian to Government control. In December, 1919, a similar order, made effective January 1, 1920, was promulgated by the Navy Department. In compliance with these orders, the Jewish Welfare Board withdrew from the camps and naval posts of the country and prepared to bring to a close its camp service activities. The representatives were instructed to cooperate with the Commanding Officers and Camp Educational and Recreational Officers in helping to make the transition. At such posts, both in the Army and Navy, where its service was released, the Board, in common with the practice adopted by the other welfare agencies turned over cheerfully to the War and Navy Departments camp buildings and equipment required for the use of the enlisted men.

Even prior to the issuance of the order, pursuant to which the Government assumed the performance of welfare activities, the organization had been occupied in effecting a continually progressive curtailment of its program, personnel and facilities.

With the constant return of the soldiers from overseas and the discharge of men from the service in the

camps of the United States, the soldier population began to dwindle, resulting in a gradual slackening in the demands upon the Board for its welfare ministrations. Furthermore, as posts were closed and camps abandoned here and there throughout the country, the field of its activities was correspondingly narrowed.

Confronted by this condition, strict economy demanded that the organization accommodate itself speedily and with great mobility to the situation as it developed from day to day at each camp, in order that no money or efforts be expended beyond those proportionate to and required by the existing needs. On the other hand, the obligation owed to the enlisted men made it imperative that provision for their religious, social and recreational welfare should at no time be insufficient. Even though many men were leaving the service each day, those still in uniform were entitled to receive the full measure of the Board's care and attention.

The Jewish Welfare Board endeavored to reconcile the necessities of the situation by adopting and pursuing a policy of retrenchment without diminution of essential service. Instead of fixing arbitrarily the time of its withdrawal from any naval post, camp or community, and in the meantime continuing its activities undiminished until that day regardless of a continually lessening need, it was determined to leave open the date of retirement from any center. This step, it was resolved, would not be taken unless and until the absence of any further need for soldier welfare service automatically, as it were, terminated the work. Pending that time, the welfare activities were to be curtailed and made currently commensurate with the existing need, so that there should at no time be any waste or superfluity.

This conception of the Board's responsibility was

formally expressed in the following resolution of the Executive Committee, passed at a meeting of the Committee on July 9, 1919:

> "With reference to the continuation of the buildings, it was unanimously agreed that wherever there is an active camp and the facilities of the Jewish Welfare Board are needed for the service of the men, regardless of the small number of men of Jewish faith in any camp or post, the activities of the Board should continue on the principle that the Board functions to all men, regardless of creed."

Procedure in Effecting Demobilization

Guided by this policy, the administration proceeded to terminate the formal welfare program in the camps, naval posts and communities. There took place a marked curtailment in the extent of the service program, the salvaging of buildings, automobiles and other equipment, a rapid reduction of field personnel, the slackening of community Branch activity and the contraction of the National Office Staff as well as of the facilities of the National Office.

During September, 1919, the work overseas had been discontinued and the Transport Service brought to a close.

The task of withdrawing from the camps and disposing of buildings and property was in charge of a Committee on Buildings and Salvage of the Executive Committee. A Salvage Division was organized at National Headquarters to administer the details of this work.

The field supervisors visited the camps and communities and made an intensive study of the situation at each post with respect to the advisability of closing camp buildings, disposing of automobiles and other equipment and removing the workers. In addition,

the field supervisors were called upon to ascertain the need for continuing activities in the various communities. The National Office was in constant communication with the local Branches in order to keep continuously informed regarding the desirability of contracting or concluding the activities of the local organizations. Retrenchment conferences of the Executive Staff were held daily to consider the reports and recommendations of the field supervisors, the communications from the Branch officials and the latest advices and announcements from the War and Navy Departments.

The administration was thus enabled to obtain a survey of the entire field and was in a position to take immediate and responsive action with respect to the situation at any camp.

Salvaging Building and Equipment

In salvaging the buildings, where they were not required by the Government, authority was first secured from the War Department. The Chairman of the local Branch and, in some instances, the field representative, was requested to solicit bids. All bids, together with the recommendations of the Chairman or representative, were submitted to the National Office for consideration and action. In each instance the buildings were sold to the highest bidder.

The following is a statement of the buildings transferred to the Government or salvaged:

Buildings Turned Over to Army.....20

Camp Custer (including equipment)
Camp Devens "
Camp Dix "
Camp Dodge "
Camp Eustis "
Camp Funston "
Camp Gordon "
Camp Grant "

Camp Humphreys (including equipment)
Camp Jackson "
Camp Kearny "
Camp McClellan (part equipment)
Ft. McHenry (including equipment)
Camp Meade "
Camp Pike "
Camp Raritan "
Camp Sherman "
Camp Travis "
Camp Upton "
2 bldgs.

Buildings Turned Over to Navy.....5

Brooklyn, 69th St. Receiving Station (including equipment)
Newport Naval Station "
Norfolk Naval Base "
Parris Island (two buildings)

Buildings Salvaged.....23

Camp Beauregard
Camp Bowie
Chickamauga National Park
Camp Fremont
Great Lakes Naval Station
(equipment to Navy)
Camp Greene
Camp Hancock
Camp Johnston
Camp Logan
Camp McArthur
Camp Merritt
Camp Mills
Camp Sevier
Pelham Bay Naval Station
Seward Park
Camp Shelby
Kelly Field
Camp Lee
Camp Lewis
(part equipment to Army)
Camp Wheeler
Camp Sheridan
Camp Stuart
Camp Wadsworth

Total Number of Buildings Erected.....48

As for furniture, automobiles, equipment and supplies, wherever possible, these articles were trans-

ferred to other camps where needed. If no transfer could be effected, the various items were also sold to the highest bidders.

Demobilizing Field Personnel

In withdrawing its workers from the field, the Board was ever mindful of the diligence and loyalty of these men and women and in appreciation sought to give them every assistance in resuming their normal occupations and associations in civil life.

Where the War Department advised that a camp would be closed by a certain day, the workers at that camp were given a four weeks notice of their ensuing retirement. In all other instances the representative would be kept at his post until the need for welfare activities there had ceased. Provision was then made for the granting of a month's salary to the worker when he left the service of the Board.

The following table shows the number of workers in the Home, Transport and Overseas Service from the period immediately subsequent to the signing of the Armistice to January 1st, 1920, indicating the gradual manner in which the workers were retired:

	Home Service	Transport Service	O'rseas Service
November 15, 1918	265	..	2
April 1, 1919	242	7	139
May 1, 1919	208	25	136
June 1, 1919	177	28	156
July 1, 1919	154	3	132
August 1, 1919	116	..	83
September 1, 1919	88	..	..
October 1, 1919	69	..	..
November 1, 1919	55	..	..
December 1, 1919	13	..	..
January 1, 1920	2	..	..

Auditing and Collection of Camp Records

Before the work was closed at any camp, a careful audit was made of the financial accounts. All records,

reports and files were collected and forwarded to the National Office for transfer to the permanent files of the organization.

Retrenchment-Community Activities

Corresponding to the abandonment of camp activities was the reduction in the scope of the work of the Community Branches. As the enlisted men returned and resumed their civilian positions, the need for the war ministrations of the communities decreased.

The steady decline of Branch activities and the decrease in the amounts expended each month for community service are revealed in the following table:

	Number of Community Branches	Branch Subventions
April, 1919	73	66,551.59
May, 1919	63	43,028.11
June, 1919	43	32,409.41
July, 1919	38	20,662.64
August, 1919	31	12,361.27
September, 1919	17	8,167.68
October, 1919	7	5,340.71
November, 1919	6	2,325.50
December, 1919	7	1,589.52
January, 1920	4	778.19

Reduction of Office Personnel

In reducing the number of employees of the National Staff, consequent upon the curtailment of the work in the field, a practice was followed similar to that pursued in connection with the field workers. The office staff was given suitable advance notice in each instance so that the worker could make other personal adjustments.

The following table of the number of employees at the National Headquarters up to January 1, 1920, shows the gradual reduction that was made in the office personnel during the demobilization period:

	Number of Employees
November 15, 1918	157
April 1, 1919	132
May 1, 1919	125
June 1, 1919	98
July 1, 1919	82
August 1, 1919	79
September 1, 1919	66
October 1, 1919	48
November 1, 1919	36
December 1, 1919	32
January 1, 1920	21

The space occupied by the National Headquarters in November, 1919, when the Government took over welfare work, was less than one-third of the space occupied at the time of the signing of the Armistice, one year before.

The retirement from the field of war service was a task of no small dimensions. A large organization created virtually over night had to be domobilized and in the process the welfare and contentment of the enlisted men could not be neglected.

It was necessary to maintain a sufficient staff at National Headquarters in order to take care of the salvaging, the auditing of records, the return of funds from camps and communities, the preparation of official reports and many other matters incidental to the withdrawal from the camps, and also to continue the welfare activities for which the Jewish Welfare Board was still responsible and which are described later in this report.

Award of Certificates

In bringing its war service to a close, it was felt that formal recognition should be made of the meritorious services of the representatives and co-workers throughout the country and that this recognition should be embodied in some permanent form. The Executive Committee at its meeting on May 21, 1919, passed a resolution providing for the presentation of a certificate of meritorious service and a gold pin to

those who had rendered substantial service to the Board for a period of at least three months.

In accordance with this resolution, there was presented to the field representatives, to the members of the communities, whose names had been submitted by the local Branches as worthy of the honor, to the heads of departments and employees at the National Office who had served more than six months, and to volunteer entertainers who had helped to make affairs at the camps successful, a certificate, together with a gold pin. This certificate testified to the fact that it had been awarded in recognition of the loyal and patriotic service rendered to the organization by the worker.

Photographs, Slides and Motion Pictures

During the course of its activities, the Board encouraged, insofar as possible, the taking of photographs of the various phases of its activities in camp, community, hospital, debarkation center, transport and overseas. Stereoptican slides were made of the most suitable of these photographs and constitute with them a graphic story of the work.

As a permanent record of the work of the Jewish Welfare Board, a motion picture film has been completed, depicting and illustrative of its welfare operations. This picture is historical in its portrayal of the part taken by the organization in welfare service during the Great War. A copy of this film will be filed in the archives of the War and Navy Departments.

Reports

The Board has been frequently called upon for a history of its organization and activities. Such reports have been requested by and furnished to a number of Divisions of the War and Navy Departments, to

the French Government, War Camp Community Service, and to numerous national and state historical societies, and to other official organizations.

WELFARE SERVICE IN PEACE TIME

When the conduct of the welfare work within the camps was taken over by the War and Navy Departments on November 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920, respectively, the Jewish Welfare Board determined that the uniformed men of Jewish faith should continue to have insofar as possible the benefit of its ministrations in the camp, and as requested by both Departments, in the community as well. There was obviously no less need for the continuance of the helpful, friendly interest of the Jewish community in its sons in the Army and Navy. Clearly, therefore, the organization had a definite responsibility, which it has sought to meet during these recent months, in spite of many difficulties which were created by the change of the military forces from the war to a peace basis and by the organization and re-organization in the War and Navy Departments of Divisions to look specifically after soldier and sailor work.

It has been the aim of the Board to meet primarily those Jewish needs which naturally were unprovided for by the non-sectarian welfare program of the Government Departments.

Assistance to Army and Navy Morale Administration

As previously referred to, the Jewish Welfare Board, in its desire to assist the Government, turned over to the Army and Navy such buildings and equipment as were needed to continue the morale program.

When the Army and Navy Departments requested additional funds to conduct welfare work, pending the receipt of congressional appropriations, the Com-

mittee of Eleven, on which Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff was the representative of the Jewish Welfare Board, after investigation, voted that each welfare agency should contribute on the basis of the proportionate share of work that each was conducting at that time inside the camps. Detailed budgets submitted by both departments were reviewed and the sum of $2,864,000 was allotted to the Government by the welfare agencies for its educational and recreational activities. Of this amount, the Jewish Welfare Board contributed $137,170 to the Army and $40,400 to the Navy, making a total of $177,570.

It is worthy of mention that when the Army reorganized its welfare program and chose its supervising personnel, two former field representatives of the Board were selected as educational and recreational supervisors in two out of the nine Corps Areas in the country.

Personal Service Continued

The many post-war problems of the ex-soldier and his family are receiving solicitous consideration. The Personal Service Division at National Headquarters is at the present time handling approximately three hundred pending cases each month. These matters are referred by the individuals themselves, who call at the National Office, by the field representatives of the Board, and by soldiers in the camps. A worker is stationed at Washington, D. C., to facilitate contact with the various divisions of the Government in connection with these activities, especially with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Present Contact With Service Men

Very shortly after the Board was asked by the War and Navy Departments to continue its interest in the uniformed men, particularly in providing suitable com-

munity activities, a field investigation was made to determine what were at present the special needs of the Jewish men in the service. The result of this investigation which was supplemented by many communications received from soldiers, morale officers and chaplains throughout the country made clear the necessity for the continuation of the service of the Jewish Welfare Board in meeting the special problems of the men of Jewish faith in the Army and Navy.

Accordingly, in the early part of the year 1920, the National Office communicated with the commanding officers of the various posts throughout the United States and advised them that it was desirous of continuing its co-operation and assistance to the men in the service, particularly to help the Jewish men to preserve their religious life.

The Commanders were advised that the organization was prepared to supply Prayer Books, Bibles and Jewish Literature and also to assist in the celebration of the Jewish holidays. It was suggested that a Jewish man at each post should be designated to act in a liaison capacity between his comrades of the Jewish faith and this Board. The Naval and Military officials expressed their hearty approval and endorsement of this offer of co-operation. In addition, the co-operation of the communities adjacent to camps and naval stations was enlisted.

The Jewish Welfare Board is at present in contact with eighty-four camps and naval posts and eleven hospitals throughout the United States. In addition it is active in behalf of the men in the Canal Zone, the Philippines, and of the soldiers and sailors stationed in Hawaii.

Ministrations are made available at those points through seventy-four keymen, who are soldiers designated by the Camp Commander to act as informal Jewish Welfare Board representatives at the particular

post; through eleven chaplains, five morale officers and four commanding officers, who keep the National Office constantly advised of the needs of the men. The soldiers' welfare at one of the posts is looked after by the community Branch nearby.

In addition to this co-operation, there are three paid workers, stationed at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., at the Hospital, Fox Hills, N. Y., and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and surrounding posts.

There has been sent for distribution among the men at these posts during the year 1,357 soldiers Bibles, 1,069 Prayer Books, hundreds of Jewish calendars, Hebrew grammars, and Menorah candlesticks. A portable organ was furnished to one post. Seventy Yiddish books and twenty English books have been forwarded to the camps, together with English newspapers and magazines of Jewish interest. Checker, chess, and domino sets have been provided.

When the War and Navy Departments took over welfare work, they provided stationery for the enlisted men. However the Board donated approximately 2,000,000 letterheads and envelopes which it had in stock, to the Navy Department. Since then at the special request of the keymen in the camps, additional quantities of stationery have been sent.

As further activities in the camp program, arrangements have been made for the holding of religious services and the conduct of personal service work.

At the larger hospitals the usual ministrations are being continued in behalf of the sick and convalescent. The representatives and several of the community Branches are continuing to furnish the men with every influence that will add to their comfort and happiness.

Community Interest Maintained

Community activities have been encouraged wherever the soldier needs have required the continuance

of this work. Although at the present time there are only three Branches conducting the full program of welfare service, eighteen communities in addition, are co-operating with the special representatives (key-men) at the nearby camps in taking care of the religious, social and recreational requirements of the enlisted men.

Through the generosity of the communities, soldiers and sailors are invited to enjoy home hospitality and are also welcome guests at the community entertainments and socials. In connection with the hospitals, refreshments, delicacies and reading material are supplied to the patients. Rabbis from the towns and cities are visiting neighboring camps to conduct services wherever satisfactory arrangements have been effected.

At San Diego, California, where there is an unusually large soldier and sailor population, the Board has recently authorized the transfer of its building from Camp Kearny into that city where it will be used as a Center for the soldier sand sailors in that vicinity.

Passover 5680-1920

The arrangements made for the celebration of Passover during the past year clearly demonstrated the essential character of the Board's services, particularly in meeting the religious requirements of soldiers and sailors of Jewish faith.

Upon the representations of the Board, the War and Navy Departments granted furloughs to men of Jewish faith for the Passover celebration and instructed the commanding officers to lend their assistance and co-operation to the Board in the distribution of matzoth and Haggadahs supplied by the organization. Altogether the Jewish Welfare Board distributed 25,560 pounds of matzoth and 5,531 Haggadahs.

The military and naval officials were very generous in their assistance, in many instances taking a personal interest in the supervision of the necessary arrangements. At one hospital where there were over 200 men of the Jewish faith, the commanding officer ordered specially prepared kosher meals to be served to these men throughout the Passover week.

The community Branches assisted in the observance of the holiday by inviting to private homes men who could not go to their families and in arranging seders for those who could not be accommodated in homes. Special community Seder celebrations for uniformed men were arranged in twelve cities adjacent to camps and in the Canal Zone. Following its customary practice the Board reimbursed the communities for the expense of providing meals and lodging.

High Holidays 5681-1920

The 5681-1920 celebration of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur afforded another opportunity for providing for the religious needs of Jewish men in the military and naval service. In conformity with previous practice, the matter of furloughs for the holidays was brought to the attention of the War and Navy Departments. At the request of the Board the War Department granted a leave of eighty-four hours and the Navy Department authorized a leave of ninety-six hours for the celebration of Rosh Hashanah, and a similar period for the observance of the Day of Atonement.

The situation this year was different from previous years. There were no official representatives of the organization through whom arrangements could be made for the holidays. It was therefore of the utmost importance that every possible step be taken to assure adequate arrangements, particularly for those who could not go home on furlough. Communications

were sent to the commanding officers, chairman of former Branches and the soldier keymen at various posts and hospitals throughout the country, soliciting their co-operation in effecting the necessary arrangements for the holidays in behalf of those men who could not take advantage of the furlough and return to their homes.

At several posts and at the larger hospitals, the Board conducted religious services. In the majority of cases, through the co-operation of the local Branch, the men were invited to religious services at the synagogues and temples in the community. In addition, the Branches, as usual under the circumstances, provided home hospitality, or otherwise insured kosher meals for the men during the New Year and on the eve and night of the Day of Atonement. The Board expended over $6,500 to provide meals and lodgings for the men where there were no adjacent communities to assist.

Special Holyday Prayer Books were supplied for the observance and 10,000 New Year's cards were distributed for the use of the soldiers.

A feature of the celebration of these holidays, was the holding of religious services for the Jewish soldiers stationed in the Hawaiian Islands. Under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board a Rabbinic student was sent to Honolulu, where seventy-five Jewish men attended the first religious services ever held on the Island for the United States soldiers and sailors of the Jewish faith.

The arrangements for the men stationed on the Mexican Border are also worthy of mention. Through the co-operation of the community, arrangements were made whereby all the men stationed along the Border were concentrated for the holidays at a central place where services were conductd and meals and lodging

provided. Similar arrangements were made in the Canal Zone.

Graves Registration Work

In February of 1918 the War Department had issued a general order to the effect that the graves of Jewish soldier dead were to be marked with the six-pointed Star of David (Magen David) in conformity with similar practice of the allied countries.

This order was reiterated in a cable communication by General Pershing sent to the Adjutant General, July 29, 1918, a copy of which was referred to the Cemeterial Branch of the War Department, as follows:

> "Reference paragraph 7 your cablegram 1734, instructions issued in February last to Chaplains, Quartermasters and Chiefs of Graves Registration Units and Groups, A. E. F., prescribed permanent headboards for deceased Hebrew soldiers to conform in shape, size, finish and painting to Army Regulations 495, Officers of Graves Registration Service have been instructed to substitute such headboards for any crosses that may have inadvertently been placed on Jewish graves. (C. Q. M. 1013.)"

Because of the exigencies of warfare, and because there was no information in the records of the American Red Cross or the Cemeterial Division as to the religious faith of the members of the A. E. F., it was extremely difficult to identify the Jewish dead. In the hurried burials it was to be expected that many graves of Jewish dead would not be marked with the Magen David.

The Jewish Welfare Board undertook to ascertain who among the dead were of the Jewish faith, so that the graves of these men would be properly marked by the headboard designated for the Jewish dead.

This task was undertaken in France in May, 1919, by a special corps of workers in co-operation and with the sanction of the Cemeterial Division of the War Department, formerly known as the Graves Registration Service.

At about this time, the Central Records Office of the A. E. F. began to move all of its data to this country, and the Cemeterial Division had already begun its task of concentrating the bodies of soldier dead in American Military Cemeteries. As a result, it was no longer possible for the Graves Registration Bureau of the Jewish Welfare Board to make an extended investigation in France.

The work was accordingly transferred to this country in September of 1919 and was continued on a large scale with infinite care. It was a task surrounded with many difficulties. It was necessary to examine every casualty record of the wounded, dead and missing. The corps of workers sent by the Board to Washington, reviewed over 400,000 records in the files of the American Red Cross, and over 75,000 records of the Cemeterial Division. From these records, names of soldiers or of nearest relatives of soldiers that appeared to be Jewish, were selected for investigation.

Wide publicity has been given to the efforts of the Board to secure information regarding Jewish dead. Through the assistance and co-operation of parents, relatives, synagogues, Jewish Centers and lodges, and of the local Branches of the Board, additional names have been obtained. Personal investigations wherever possible, and direct communications with families or persons whose emergency addresses appear on the War Department records, have likewise proved helpful sources of information.

In each instance where the identity of the soldier has been definitely determined, the National Office

makes proper certification of this fact to the Cemeterial Division which accepts this certification as conclusive evidence of the faith of the deceased, so that the headboard may be changed if the grave is incorrectly marked. Thus far a total of over 1,500 names have been certified as of Jewish men who have found an eternal resting place overseas. Additional names are being constantly recorded.

The Cemeterial Division concerned itself chiefly with the task of marking graves and with cemeterial care. The duty of photographing the graves was assigned to the Photographic Section of the American Red Cross. A photograph of each grave was made by that organization and sent to this country to be forwarded to the family of the soldier. In the absence of adequate information photographs of crosses marking graves of Jewish dead were being released to families in this country.

In this connection the Board was enabled to render another important service in reference to the soldier dead. On the representations of the Jewish Welfare Board to the American Red Cross, that organization extending every co-operation, agreed not to forward photographs of probably Jewish dead so that the Board might investigate and ascertain the religious affiliation of the deceased. As the Red Cross had discontinued its photographic work, the Board became responsible for taking new photographs and transmitting them to the families. A representative was sent to France by the Board, who is at present stationed there to complete the task of photographing the correctly marked graves of American soldiers of the Jewish faith. Photographs are being regularly received by the National Office of the Board for transmission to the families.

With the return of the bodies of Jewish soldier dead for final interment in the United States, the organiza-

tion has been called upon to render additional service and assistance to the families of these dead. The Graves Registration Bureau of the Board guides the families in correspondence with the Cemeterial Division, makes arrangements for military escort of the body to the Jewish cemetery, assigns a rabbi wherever requested to officiate at the funeral ceremony, arranges for participation by the local community and in countless other ways, seeks to facilitate the last services for the men who lost their lives in our country's cause.

Included in the number of bodies that will not be returned to this country, there are many men of the Jewish faith. The Board will seek to make suitable provision for the care of these graves and for such religious service as is required by Jewish tradition and sentiment. There are many other problems incidental to this work that still demand attention.

The late Colonel Harry Cutler at the time of his death, was on his way to France to supervise the Graves Registration work and to expedite its completion. His untimely passing caused a postponement of this plan. However, the Board has been fortunate in having obtained the services of Captain Elkan Voorsanger, who recently sailed for Europe in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee. Captain Voorsanger, who is familiar with this work, will make necessary arrangements to facilitate its early and satisfactory consummation.

The Board is constantly expanding its program of Army and Navy work, increasing the number of soldier representatives and extending its service daily to more camps and naval stations in this country and in the insular possessions.

The spiritual and cultural needs of the men we seek to meet by every measure possible under the circumstances. Special emphasis is laid on appropriate celebration of Jewish holidays so that whatever can be

done is done to conserve the religious influence of civilian life.

Every effort is made to secure the interest of the community in the men stationed at neighboring posts in order that they may continue a wholesome contact with civilian social life amidst Jewish surroundings.

THE WAR RECORD OF AMERICAN JEWS

The Jewish Welfare Board realized the importance of establishing, as a function of its welfare work, an authentic record of Jewish participation in the war, to serve as an instrument of morale during the conflict, and as an enduring memorial after the war.

To this end the Board undertook the active support of the Bureau of Jewish War Records that was established by the American Jewish Committee exclusively for the purpose of collecting such data. It has been the main source of the Bureau's financial resources and has contributed up to September 1, 1920, $99,633.09 toward maintaining this agency.

The undertaking was attended with problems of exceptional difficulty. As is well known, the official records of the Army and Navy were not accessible during the war, while unofficial lists were not in existence. The Jews in the service came from every section, city and village in the country, were scattered in every branch of the service, in many cases were not affiliated with any known Jewish organizations or institutions. The collection of their names involved, therefore, the organization of a systematic search among the men in the camps and at the front, and among their friends and relatives at home.

The Jewish Welfare Board conducted through its field representatives and community Branches intensive campaigns for the registration of Jewish soldiers.

sailors and marines. Registration cards were distributed to field representatives in camps of this country and abroad, in the communities and on the transports. Conspicuous notices were posted in the camp buildings and community Centers, calling upon the soldiers and sailors to register. The field workers were instructed to forward all information of a statistical character gathered by, or known to them—including religious census taken by the Board, or by other agencies, furlough records for Jewish holidays, and individual registration cards signed by the Jewish soldiers. Through its examination of the casualty records of the War Department, the Graves Registration Bureau of the Jewish Welfare Board was able to add many names of Jewish service men.

These continuous activities on the part of the field workers resulted in the transfer to the Bureau of War Records of some eighty thousand registration cards of men in the service.

The office of the Bureau of War Records, on the other hand, concentrated upon the families and friends of the soldiers and sailors in the United States. To this end it enlisted the co-operation of all religious, fraternal, industrial and labor organizations throughout the country, distributing among them several million registration cards, calling for information as to name of soldier, home and service address, age, nativity, branch of service, rank, regiment, company, date of induction, of discharge, whether volunteered or drafted, in what actions engaged, and whether wounded, cited or promoted.

In addition, the Office of the Bureau of War Records instituted a press clipping service for the collection of data as to all reports of enlistments, service flag dedications, honor rolls, and all other possible sources of information. All army orders and assignments, casualty lists, the records of local draft boards, the

Red Cross lists and similar sources were thoroughly searched and followed up for possible clues.

From all these sources there were gathered more than 500,000 records. These have been systematically collated and, after duplicates were eliminated, copied in triplicate and filed in three separate catalogues—one arranged alphabetically, another by branches of service, and a third by states, cities and towns. At present the collection covers about 150,000 records, net—that is, individual records of soldiers, sailors and marines, freed of all duplications; about 25,000 press clippings systematically arranged; numerous photographs, letters and documents of historical value; and about 15,000 questionnaires (holographic, with few exceptions) embodying the fullest information as to individual service histories, particularly in the cases of casualties and citations.

The Bureau of War Records reports that the process of gathering and verifying the data is still under way, hence it is as yet impossible to furnish definite figures bearing upon the American Jews in the war. Certain preliminary findings have been published, however, in a First Report of the Office of Jewish War Records, which may be had upon application. These findings indicate that the record of Jewish service in the war was remarkable in several respects:

1. The total number of Jews in the service during the war may be conservatively estimated, on the basis of available evidence, at from 200,000 to 225,000.

2. Proportionately, although they constitute but three per cent of the total population of the United States, they have contributed more than four per cent of the armed forces of the United States which, on Armistice Day numbered 4,800,000.

3. The volunteer spirit appears to have been

the principal factor in this contribution. According to the best evidence there were nearly 40,000 Jewish volunteers in the service, or practically twenty per cent of the total Jewish contingent.

4. The record of honors conferred upon Jewish soldiers for valor in action is notable. No less than 1,100 citations far valor are on file in the office of Jewish War Records. Of these 723 were conferred by the American command, 287 by the French, 33 by the British, and 46 by various other allied commands. Of the most valued, Congressional Medal of Honor—of which only 78 have been conferred to date—at least three were awarded to Jewish soldiers. The Distinguished Service Cross is worn by at least 150 American Jews, the rare French Medaille Militaire by four American Jews, and the Croix de Guerre by 174 Jews in the A. E. F.

5. Nearly 10,000 Jews were commissioned officers in the several branches of the service. In the Army there were more than 100 colonels and lieutenant colonels, more than 540 majors, 1,400 captains, and over 7,000 lieutenants. In the Navy 500 Jews were commissioned officers, the highest rank reached being that of Read Admiral. In the Marine Corps 60 Jews were commissioned officers, including one Brigadier-General.

6. The total of casualties, among Jewish men, according to the latest estimates, was from 13,000 to 14,000, including about 2,800 who made the supreme sacrifice.

The record thus confirms to the world on the basis of indisputable evidence, the facts already familiar to the workers of the Jewish Welfare Board who were in intimate contact with the men at the front—that the Jews of America, when the call came, answered

readily, served gallantly, and, in their numbers, died bravely for the United States.

FUTURE WORK OF THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

In September 1920 the following announcement dealing with the future work and development of the Jewish Welfare Board and the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Association, was issued to the public by the Joint Conference Committee representative of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board and of the Board of Managers of the Council of Y. M. H. & K. A.:

"After the signing of the Armistice, the Jewish Welfare Board engaged upon a comprehensive program of demobilization work in camps and communities, and with the passing of this phase of the war emergency, the Executive Committee decided upon the selection of a Committee on Post-War Program to undertake a careful study of the entire situation with respect to the Board's responsibility for soldier and sailor work, and to the Jewish Community as such, during peace-time. As members of this Committee, the Chairman appointed Justice Irving Lehman of New York, who acted as Chairman, Mr. Louis E. Kirstein of Boston and Mr. Charles Hartman of New York.

"Many of the Community Branches of the Jewish Welfare Board and prominent Jewish leaders, fully impressed by the success of the co-operative war effort of the Jewish national organizations represented in the Jewish Welfare Board, expressed the desire that the results of this united harmonious effort should not be lost in peace-time. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy expressed themselves similarly, and both Departments requested that the Jewish Wel-

fare Board, in common with the other welfare organizations, continue the conduct of community activities in behalf of service men.

"The Committee on Post-War Program concluded that in order to offer to ex-service men and to members of the Jewish community in general full opportunity for self-development and social activity, and to the uniformed men now in the service appropriate recreation and entertainment when on leave in the communities, suitable Jewish Centers must be made available. The Executive Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board has therefore decided that in addition to the continuance of its work, insofar as the same may be permitted, in Army and Navy camps, it would undertake the work of developing such Centers in various parts of the country. These Centers should be based on no particular form of Jewish religious point of view and should be restricted to no particular group of members, but should furnish a common meeting ground for all the Jews of the community and maintain those activities which would contribute to their welfare and development and to the strengthening of their Jewish consciousness as a constructive force in American life.

"The Jewish Welfare Board has adopted a program to provide expert assistance in the activities being carried on by such institutions already in existence, and to organize and assist in campaigns for the erection of new Centers wherever required. It will seek to do this work with the co-operation of all forces within the community, and insofar as other national organizations may be conducting in whole or in part work which the Jewish Welfare Board contemplates doing in the future, it must endeavor to avoid all unnecessary duplication of work. In consonance with this plan, a conference was recently held of committees representing the National Council

of Young Men's Hebrew & Kindred Associations and the Jewish Welfare Board, at which it was agreed that the work now being conducted by the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew & Kindred Associations should be continued by the Jewish Welfare Board, but upon the express condition that all constructive accomplishments of the Council should be preserved, and that each Center be assured full autonomy. It is also planned that the Centers be given a voice in the election of members of the governing committee of the Jewish Welfare Board.

"The details of the plan will be submitted to the full membership of the Jewish Welfare Board at its annual meeting and to a convention of the Young Men's Hebrew & Kindred Associations, both to be held in the fall.

"The undersigned feel that the above plan holds out promise for the development of a strong national organization that will promote and advance the Jewish Center movement in America in the broadest spirit of Judaism and Americanism. Such an organization, with the moral support of the Jewish community of America and with adequate funds and personnel, would meet an outstanding and insistent need that has continually made itself more manifest as Educational Alliances, Y. M. H. A's., Y. W. H. A's., Jewish Centers and the like have increased in number and enlarged their activities, and it is hoped that the communities and national organizations will now lend themselves heartily to the furtherance of this effort.

[Signed]

Felix M. Warburg	Harry Cutler
Mrs. Israel Unterberg	Irving Lehman
Charles Hartman	Carl Dreyfus
Cyrus Adler	I. Edwin Goldwasser

In accordance with this announcement, Judge Leh-

man, Chairman of the Committee on Post-War Program of the Jewish Welfare Board, will present today details of the plan as submitted by this Committee and as approved by the Executive Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board and the Board of Managers of the Council of Y. M. H. & K. A. If the proposed project is approved by the Jewish Welfare Board membership and by the convention of constituent organizations of the Council of Y. M. H. & K. A., also meeting today, the Jewish Welfare Board will cheerfully assume the responsibility which will thereby be vouchsafed to it, to serve the Jewish people of the communities, while at the same time it continues to provide for the soldiers, sailors and marines the social, religious and spiritual influences so essential to their welfare.

IN APPRECIATION

It is with a deep sense of pleasure and appreciation that grateful acknowledgement is made to all who by their money, thought, labor and inspiration, helped to make the organization an efficient instrumentality for the welfare of the American fighting forces.

The appreciation and gratitude of the organization are cheerfully extended to the War and Navy Departments and their respective Secretaries, to their military associates in Washington, to the officers of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and its Chairman, the Hon. Raymond B. Fosdick, and to the officers in the camps, for their sympathy and assistance so generously accorded. It is similarly a pleasure to record the constant support and friendship of the American Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army,

the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association. These organizations were of great assistance to the Board, particularly during the early stages of its work when it lacked adequate facilities in the camps. It was a great gratification to co-operate with these agencies in the celebration of national holidays and other memorial occasions. The Jewish Welfare Board is glad to have been able to have assisted various veteran associations, the Boy Scouts of America, and other national organizations in placing their particular message before the enlisted men.

The Jewish Welfare Board repeats its appreciation expressed in the Annual Report submitted on November 24, 1918, to all the affiliated national Jewish organizations for their assistance. It is a special privilege to make grateful acknowledgement of the zeal for service displayed by the chairman, officers and members of the local Branches, who assumed leadership in the conduct of community activities.

Mention is here made of appreciation for the devotion and earnestness of the Executive Staff and their assistants at National Headquarters, and of the field representatives, men and women, who served so faithfully here and abroad.

To those of the public who by contribution of funds assured the adequacy of financial resources, and to all who by their moral support brought added inspiration and stimulus, the Board offers as an all too insufficient recompense the sincere expression of its heartfelt thanks.

PROGRAM OF FUTURE WORK OF THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

By Justice Irving Lehman, Chairman of Committee on Post-War Program

The Jewish Welfare Board and the Council of Young Men's Hebrew & Kindred Associations were both formed in a spirit of devotion to country and to Jewish ideals and traditions. Both recognized as a fundamental principle of their work that through the preservation of these Jewish ideals and traditions, the Jewish youth of America could best be served so that he in turn could best serve his country.

The Jewish Welfare Board is striving to promote the social welfare of the soldiers, sailors and marines in the army and navy of the United States, and especially to provide for them adequate opportunities for the observance of their religious life. The Council of Young Men's Hebrew & Kindred Associations has been seeking to promote the religious, intellectual and social well being of Jewish young men and women. It has been assisting in the organization of Jewish Centres, Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Young Women's Hebrew Associations and other kindred associations. It has been advising and encouraging such associations when formed, and assisting them in extending their activities and in making them more efficacious.

The Jewish Welfare Board has learned that its work among soldiers and sailors can be effectively carried out only in co-operation with the communities, and especially with those social, recreational and religious organizations within the communities created for the all-around advancement of Jewish young men and

women. Such organizations meet the need for recreation of the soldiers and sailors stationed at neighboring military posts, and of those who pass through or visit the community. The work in the army and navy must, therefore, necessarily be strengthened, and the opportunities for service to the enlisted men increased as Jewish Centers are organized and developed in the communities.

The Council of Young Men's Hebrew & Kindred Associations has always been eager to co-operate in this work through its constituent societies. It has recognized that the responsibility of a community extended not merely to its own members, but embraced the obligation to serve the country wherever possible, and in reference to the men in uniform, the possibilities for helpful service were clearly apparent and numerous. It therefore becomes evident that the two organizations, alike in spirit and working in close co-operation, can by a merger of their activities best fulfill the purposes which each has been seeking to accomplish.

The program of the Jewish Welfare Board to be formed as a result of this merger must be broad enough to encompass the objects of both organizations. For every soldier and sailor of the Jewish faith provision must continue to be made to meet his spiritual and religious needs. Wherever conditions permit, religious services should be held regularly. The High Holy Days, Passover and the other holidays and festivals, should be celebrated with appropriate adherence to the traditional ritual and customs, so that their full significance will be borne to the enlisted men. These religious ministrations must be in charge of representatives of the Board, either paid workers or volunteers; and above all, in this effort to conserve the religious life of our men in uniform, it will be imperative to have the fullest support and co-

operation of the Rabbis of the country, who can assist so greatly among the soldiers and sailors who are stationed in their vicinity. Thus, through these efforts we shall give assurance to the men of Jewish faith in the army and navy and to their fathers and mothers that the Jews of America are interested in their welfare during the period of their service to their country.

Within the communities the program of the Jewish Welfare Board will include a study of local conditions relating to Jewish Center work. We shall then be in a position intelligently to determine the needs of the communities and how far the existing facilities supply these needs. This information will furnish a basis for the formulation of definite programs for local organizations.

The National Organization should make available as speedily as possible specialized assistance in the conduct of activities of institutions already in existence. It should suggest and stimulate the inclusion of new activities in the program. By advice and direction it should aid in the extension of present facilities, including the erection of new buildings. It will be called upon and must be prepared to help in conducting membership and financial campaigns. It must be ready to counsel and initiate plans and policies that will enhance the service of the local institutions to the communities.

In order to undertake this program, we must have trained workers both in our own National Organizations and in the local Centers. For that reason the first task of the Jewish Welfare Board must be the training of a group of professional workers of the highest type. Only as we develop such workers can the potentialities of this social and civic enterprise for advancing the interests of our people and country be realized most completely.

The foregoing are the principles underlying the plan

for the merger of the Jewish Welfare Board and the Council of Young Men's Hebrew & Kindred Associations. Here also are suggested the nature and scope of work that should engage the efforts of the new organization.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AMALGAMATION WITH COUNCIL OF Y. M. H. AND K ASSOCIATIONS

Resolved:

That the Executive Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board be authorized to enter into an agreement with the Council of Y. M. H. and K. A's. for the conduct of the work which is now being carried on by the said Council; and for that purpose:

To adopt a new constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations for the Jewish Welfare Board, the government of its business; the management of its affairs and the choice, powers and duties of its officers and agents; and, if they see fit, to secure the incorporation of the Jewish Welfare Board under the Membership Corporation Law or under any other special or general statute of the State of New York; and

In conjunction with such other persons as may be associated with them under the provisions of the constitution and by-laws made and adopted in accordance with this resolution, to do and perform all things in the government and management of the business and affairs of the Jewish Welfare Board which may be intrusted to them under the provisions of the said constitution and by-laws.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON HARRY CUTLER

By Louis Marshall, Esq.

We have met on this momentous day in the life of the Jewish Welfare Board with hearts attuned to grief. Our beloved leader, Harry Cutler, who with a singular devotion dedicated himself to the cause for the furtherance of which this organization was formed, is not here to greet us with his cheerful smile and his commanding presence. "The silver cord is snapped asunder, the golden bowl is shattered and the pitcher is broken at the fountain." It is fitting, therefore, that we pause before turning to our regular proceedings to commemorate the friend whom we esteemed and honored and loved for the manhood that was in him, for the virtues that he exemplified, for his achievements for the betterment of humanity, for his loyalty to his faith and the unselfish spirit that compelled him to serve his brethren and his country, even to the extent of dying for them before he had reached the meridian of his years and the zenith of his powers.

His was a remarkable career overflowing with inspiration, miraculous as a commentary upon the innate qualities of the man and of the wonders that may be wrought in those whose souls are responsive to the genius of America. Driven from inhospitable Russia in tender childhood, a refugee from the brutality stimulated by autocracy, in poverty, but not helpless or abject he came to these shores a boy of eight with stout heart and will unconquerable. Without friends, without influence, without the opportunity of education, asking naught of charity, he eliminated childhood from

HARRY CUTLER

Chairman of Executive Committee of Jewish Welfare Board from July, 1917, until his death, August 28, 1920

his calendar and struggled with his revered mother to maintain the family.

No service was so menial, but that he was prepared to render it, so long as it was honorable. His daily tasks as a newsboy, a bootblack, a worker in a cannery, a mill-hand, heroically performed, qualified him for the Distinguished Service Medal later bestowed by his grateful country and the Medal of Honor that came to him from beyond the seas that he had first crossed in the steerage.

He was ambitious and diligent in his business. Deprived of the advantages of scholastic training, he taught himself with such thoroughness that one marvelled at his mastery of the English language and his complete absorption of the finest elements of New England idealism. He prospered as a manufacturer, in spite of the keenest competition, and the men of his craft soon learned to value his ability by placing him at the head of their organizations, so that he might be their spokesman whenever it became necessary to defend their rights and to promote their welfare.

Wealth, however, did not lure him or narrow his outlook or blunt his sense of brotherhood. Though within his reach had he been willing to pursue it, scarce beyond the dawn of manhood, he deliberately chose to answer the call that came to him from his country, his people and oppressed and suffering humanity. He was chosen to sit in the Legislature of Rhode Island, where he fought the battle of social justice against the opposition of the most powerful. He closed his ears to the siren song of temptation, to all promise of high office, but true to himself and his trust, nothing could swerve him from the rugged path that he had chosen.

This product of a Russian ghetto, an outcast from the land of his birth, became so impressed by the sense of obligation he owed to the land that had welcomed

him, that he enlisted in the State Militia and by sheer merit, became the Colonel of his regiment. No occasion involving the welfare of the state and city of his adoption passed that did not find him in the front rank of the workers and among the selected leaders. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all of his townsmen, neighbors and associates, Jews and non-Jews alike, than which higher or worthier tribute is inconceivable.

As a Jew he felt in his heart and soul the throb of pride for all that his people had contributed to civilization and morality, to ethics and religion, and to the noblest conception of human brotherhood. His soul was agonized by the misery, the persecution, the oppression which those of his faith had suffered and were suffering at the hands of their brutish and barbarous foes. Where others were moved by what they heard and read, he knew what it all meant because the iron of unreasoning hatred had pierced his very vitals and he hoped and prayed for the time to come when he might help in the emancipation of those who walked in the gloom and darkness of the prison house of Eastern Europe. That time came.

As a member of the American Jewish Committee, he co-operated in bringing to success the movement for the abrogation of the Russian treaty. It was a sacred moment when he lifted his voice in the halls of Congress in protest against the insult that Czarism had inflicted upon American citizenship. It was given to him to labor in Paris on behalf of the Minority treaties which are to guarantee full civic, religious and political rights to the racial, linguistic and religious minorities in Eastern and Central Europe. He joined in every effort to keep open for immigration the doors of opportunity through which he had been permitted to enter.

He was loyal to the faith of his fathers, active in

Colonel Cutler and prominent leaders in war welfare work decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of War Baker

the Synagogue, the Religious School, and in the wider movements that tended to perpetuate Judaism and to inculcate its precepts. It was, therefore, inevitable that when at the outbreak of the war it was found necessary for the Jews of America to establish an organization to minister to the needs of our boys in the Army and Navy, all eyes turned to him for leadership and with unanimity that was significant, he was chosen for the onerous and exacting post of Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, which, by his labors, was evolved into the powerful instrumentality that it became. To its objects he applied himself under the most forbidding conditions, regardless of his personal business, his peace of mind and his health until he was stricken at the helm at the very moment when glorious fruition had crowned his devoted efforts.

Nothing that he did was perfunctory. He gave unremitting attention to the slightest details. Nothing was so unimportant as to escape his notice. He traveled at night, so that he might be at his desk during the day. On both sides of the Atlantic he was equally energetic and efficient. His task was never for a moment out of his thoughts. He was tactful, diplomatic and at the same time forceful. His interest in the well-being of the boys in the camps and at the front was that of an elder brother. It was genuine and spontaneous, free from all pretense. He succeeded in building up what in the end became an excellent working staff, and of establishing among his coworkers an *esprit de corps* that earned the most sincere of praise, the appreciation of those whom they were called upon to serve.

Colonel Cutler never for an instant, even under the most trying circumstances, lost his zeal and enthusiasm, nor did he ever relax in the ardor of his desire to embody in his organization that Jewishness which gave it distinction and without which it would have

been devoid of all character. It may be said in all sincerity that a complete history of the war could not be written without giving due credit to the several welfare agencies that co-operated with the Government, and that a history of the Jewish Welfare Board would be imperfect if there were lacking upon its every page, the impress of that lovable and noble personality, that fine, red-blooded exponent of Judaism and Americanism whom we shall never cease to hold in honor and affection—Harry Cutler.

JACOB H. SCHIFF
IN MEMORIAM

Jacob H. Schiff lived a life, rich in enduring usefulness and service to Israel, America and humanity everywhere.

To the needy and unfortunate among his people the world over, he brought succor and hope through his sympathy and aid, and with loving passion he befriended every endeavor to advance the weal of Israel and make of it a stronger and a nobler people.

The Jewish Welfare Board at its founding and ever thereafter, was honored, inspired and strengthened by the interest and support of Mr. Schiff, who, in his solicitude for the welfare of America's soldiers and sailors, contributed early and generously to the resources of the Board, and often brought to its councils the encouragement of his presence and the guidance of his wisdom.

The Jewish Welfare Board expresses its profound sorrow at the loss which it, in common with Jewry and the rest of Mankind, has sustained, and expresses its deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 7th, 1917, to September 30th, 1920

Receipts:

United War Work Campaign	$3,666,182.00	
New York City Campaign, 1917	898,543.04	
Other Campaigns, 1917-1918	720,961.37	
Miscellaneous Donations	555,457.19	
Interest on Investments	136,831.37	
Interest on Bank Balances	16,851.33	
Salvage	143,486.99	
Total Rceipts		$6,138,313.29

Disbursements:

United States (Exhibit A)	$3,497,242.98	
Overseas (Exhibit B)	659,079.51	
Total Disbursements		$4,156,322.49
Appropriated Balance		$1,981,990.80

Current Assets:

Cash in Banks	$77,173.77	
Notes Receivable	20,000.00	
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	1,689,150.03	
U. S. Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps at Par	195,667.00	
Total		$1,981,990.80

EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES DISBURSEMENTS

Construction and Equipment of Buildings:

Construction	$556,720.84	
Equipment	74,588.69	
		$631,309.53

Operating Expenses for Welfare Work at Army and Navy Camps, Posts, Stations and Hospitals, Embarkation and Debarkation Ports and on Transports and Warships:

Operation and Maintenance of Service Buildings	$168,049.30	
Salaries and Expenses of Field Representatives	744,810.25	
Uniforms and Equipment of Field Representatives	53,161.26	
Free Distribution of Supplies, Including Tobacco, Handkerchiefs, Refreshments, Candy, Sanitary Supplies, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Etc.	180,347.60	
Entertainment and Recreation, Including Concerts, Vaudeville, Motion Pictures, Athletic Supplies, Etc.	157,711.62	
Religious Services and Supplies, Including Matzoth, Bibles and Prayer Books	102,720.86	
Employment and Vocational Guidance.	44,293.43	
Educational Activities, Including Lectures, Classes, Literature, Etc.	29,456.35	
Automobile Cost, Maintenance, Equipment and Supplies	118,671.75	
		$1,599,222.42

Subventions to 165 Jewish Welfare Board Community Branches Providing Soldier and Sailor Centers, Canteen Service, Entertainment, Etc. 605,497.28

EXHIBIT A (Continued)

UNITED STATES DISBURSEMENTS

Pro Rata Allotments to Army and Navy Departments for Welfare Work		177,570.00
Campaign and Publicity Expenses, Including Contribution to United War Work Campaign Expenses		56,560.08
Compilation of Statistics of Participation of Jews in the War (Bureau of War Records)		99,633.09
Headquarters Expenses:		
Salaries	191,786.53	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	34,811.57	
Rent, Light and Heat	20,663.77	
Telephone and Telegraph	20,605.23	
Postage	12,999.85	
Stationery and Printing	21,628.63	
Miscellaneous	24,955.00	
		327,450.58
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—UNITED STATES		$3,497,242.98

EXHIBIT B

OVERSEAS DISBURSEMENTS

Operating Expenses for Welfare Work at Camps, Hospitals, Debarkation Ports and Centers (Including Canteens):		
Operation and Maintenance of Centers, Including Canteens and Service Club	16,598,75	
Salaries and Expenses of Field Representatives	235,528.64	
Uniforms and Equipment of Field Representatives	37,881.11	
Free Distribution of Supplies, Including Tobacco, Handkerchiefs, Refreshments, Candy, Sanitary Supplies, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Etc.	27,844.52	
Entertainment and Recreation, Including Concerts, Vaudeville, Motion Pictures, Athletic Supplies, Etc...	20,542.49	
Religious Services and Supplies, Including Matzohs, Bibles and Prayer Books	218,429.31	
Automobile Cost, Maintenance, Equipment and Supplies	56,348.59	
		$613,173.41
Headquarters Expenses for Office Rent, Stationery and Printing, Supplies, Telephone, Telegraph and Cable, Postage, Freight, Publicity, Etc		37,636.00
Loss on Foreign Exchange		8,270.10
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—OVERSEAS		$659,079.51

NECROLOGY

HARRY CUTLER
Chairman, Executive Committee
Died August 27, 1920.

ALBERT S. WEISBERGER
Overseas Service—Paris Headquarters.
Died April 15, 1919.

JULIAN H. COHEN
Domestic Service—Camp Fremont
Died November 1, 1918.

SAMUEL GITLIN
Domestic Service—Camp Merritt
Died January 2, 1919.

MAURICE L. STERN
Domestic Service—Camp Hancock
Died February 26, 1919.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS

*Harry Cutler, Chairman
(From July 16, 1917, to August 28, 1920)

Cyrus Adler, Acting Chairman

Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary
Walter E. Sachs, Treasurer
Henry J. Bernheim
Boris D. Bogen
Carl Dreyfus
Abram I. Elkus
William Fischman
I. Edwin Goldwasser
Maurice H. Harris
Charles Hartman
Louis E. Kirstein
Irving Lehman
M. S. Margolies
Louis Marshall
†D. De Sola Pool
William Rosenau
Morris Rothenberg
Mortimer L. Schiff
Bernard Semel
Israel Unterberg
Morris Wolf

ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS

Harry L. Glucksman, Executive Director
Ellis Slatoff, Comptroller

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*Deceased.
†Resigned October 24, 1920.

COMMITTEES

Advisory

Jacob Billikopf
Henry Cohen
Joseph H. Cohen
Julius Eiseman
Sidney Hillman
Jacob Kohn
Nathan Krass
Sam A. Lewisohn
Henry Morgenthau
David Phillipson
Max Pine
Joseph M. Proskauer
Julius Rosenwald
Jacob H. Schiff
Benj. Schlesenger
Isaac Siegel
Maurice Stern
Oscar S. Straus
Mayer Sulzberger
Felix M. Warburg

Buildings and Salvage

Israel Unterberg, Chairman
Carl Dreyfus
I. E. Goldwasser
Louis E. Kirstein
Morris Rothenberg

Chaplains and Religious Activities

Cyrus Adler, Chairman
Bernard Drachman
Louis Grossman
Maurice H. Harris
Irving Lehman
M. S. Margolies
David de Sola Pool
William Rosenau
Elias L. Solomon

Finance

Mortimer L. Schiff, Chairman
Henry Bronner
Louis Grumbach
E. M. Steinam
Walter E. Sachs

General Activities

Cyrus Adler, Chairman
Henry J. Bernheim
Louis Marshall
Bernard Semel
Mortimer L. Schiff
Israel Unterberg

Home Service Personnel

Bernard Semel, Chairman
Boris D. Bogen
Leon W. Goldrich
I. E. Goldwasser
Joseph Rosenzweig

Overseas

Henry J. Bernheim, Chairman
Abram I. Elkus
Charles Hartman
Irving Lehman
David de Sola Pool
A. A. Silberberg

Administrative

Harry Cutler, Chairman
Cyrus Adler
Henry J. Bernheim
Irving Lehman
Joseph Rosenzweig
Walter E. Sachs
Mortimer L. Schiff
Chester J. Teller
Israel Unterberg

OFFICE AND FIELD PERSONNEL

Administration

Chester Jacob Teller, Executive Director
(From November 1917 to June 1919)
Harry L. Gluckman, Executive Director
(Since July 1919; Assistant Executive Director from December 1917 to June 1919)
Ellis Slatoff, Comptroller
(Since May 1918)

Field Secretaries

Leon W. Goldrich
Ludwig B. Bernstein
Horace J. Wolf
David De Sola Pool

Field Supervisors

Joseph B. Abrahams
Leon A. Baer
Aaron Horwitz
Joseph C. Hyman
Philip Russ
Herman L. Slobin
Jacob L. Wiseman

National Office Staff

Chester G. Bandman
Barnett R. Brickner
Constance P. Brown
Max H. Cohen
William H. Erler
Abraham Feitelberg
Irving Goldfarb
Louis Goldfarb
Samuel S. Grossman
Samuel Hertz
Henry Horowitz
Louis Kraft
Samuel Margoshes
Max Oppenheimer
Osias Ostreicher
Louis Popkin
Aaron G. Raskin
Frank J. Rubenstein
Anna E. Sherline
Joseph H. Solomon
Joseph B. Tarr
Harry Warshaw
Harold B. Weissman

Field Representatives—Overseas Service

Etta Aaronson
Solomon Abelow
H. H. Ackerman
Wolf Adler
Rebecca Affachiner
Rose Alexander
Myron Antel
Murray April
Joseph M. Arkush
Samuel Baker
Rabbi Nathan Barash
*Simon Barchak
†Ray Barnett
David Becker
Helen B. Behal
Marion B. Benson
Sophia Berman
Zena Blanc
Samuel J. Blaut
David S. Blondheim
Jack Bloom
Lena Blumenthal
Sadie Berg
*Abraham Burstein
Catherin Cauman
Adreienne Cerf
Irving Chayken
Eva F. Cohen
Louis J. Cohen
*Leo Cooper
Frank A. Cowen
*Benjamin Daniels
*Edgar Drachman
Louis Drucker
Maud Drucker
†Eva G. Dushkin
Ada Edelman
Dorothy Edison
Jennie Eisenberg
H. G. Enelow
Emanuel Epstein
Mattie Feinberg
Ida Feldman
*Max Felshin
Ella Fleishman
Bessie Fox
Rebecca Fox
Henri Frank
Irving H. Frank
Harry Frankel
Rita Freeman
Abraham Friptu
Jeanette Frisch
Margaret Fromm
Newton Gardiner
Celia Gassen
Simon Gazan
Benjamin Giffin
Saul Gilbert
Beatrice Goldber
Eleanor Goldberg
Isabel Goldberg
*Simon Goldberg
Joseph A. Golde
*John Goldhaar
*Paul Goldman
Ralph Goldman
*Jacob Goldstein
Lillian Goodman
Ida Gordon
Rose Gordon
Saul Gorson
Lillian E. Gottlieb
Zelda Greenberg
Esther C. Haber
Solomon Heimann
Gertrude Heyman
Rita Hocheimer
Edward Israel
Emanuel Jack
Morris L. Jacobs
Lillian L. Jacoby
Rebecca Joffe
Sarah Kamrass
Ruth Kann
Samuel Kaplan
Reuben Kaufman
Esther B. Klein

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*Also field representative Domestic Service.
†Also member National Office Staff.

Ray Klein
Abraham Klubock
Morris Kramer
Louis L. Krauss
Sara Landman
Esther Levy
Lester Levin
Felix Levy
Regina Levy
Howard Lichtenstein
Lenora Liman
Ethel Lipman
Ada Loewy
Louis Luxembourg
Rose Lutsky
*Meyer Magui
David Manning
Louis Marckwald
Eugenie Marx
Essie Michael
*Lawrence J. Michaels
Leo Mielziner
Rose Minzesheimer
*Clifton L. Moise
Henrietta Moscowitz
Marcella Moscowitz
Fannie Newman
Edith Odes
Joseph Pedott
Cyrilla Perlman
Ray Perlman
Minnie Rabinowitz
Reuben Rabinowitz
Lawrence Rich
*Solon J. Rieser
Isabel Rinaldo
Charles Rivitz
George Rooby
Albert Rosenberg
Harry Rosenberg
Julia Rosenberg
Ruth Rosenberg
Edward Rosenblum
Esther Rosenfield
*Abraham Rosenstein
*David Rosenthal
Leonard J. Rothstein
Anna Rubenstein
Henry J. Sachs
David Satz
*Samuel Schaeffer
Rena Schloss
William A. Schwab
Sophie Serber
Hannah Shulman
Bessie Spanner
Elizabeth Steinbrook
Marjorie Steindler
Nathan Stember
Abe Shefferman
*Harry Shapiro
Leonard Louis Shapiro
*Edward Shulman
*William S. Sindey
Matilda Solomon
*Leo Sorrin
*Leo Stirn
Miriam Teichner
Louis Truehaft
Eva Volport
Elkan C. Voorsanger
Abraham Weil
A. S. Weisberger
A. L. Weinstock
Rose Weisman
Jerome Wertheimer
Rose Williams
Adele Winston
Aaron Wirpel
Rose Wolfson
Evelyn Mae Younger
William Zuckerman

*Also field representative Domestic Service.
†Also member National Office Staff.

Field Representatives—Domestic Service

Abraham Aaron
David Aaronson
Isadore Abelson
William Ackerman
Isaac Adler
A. S. Albrecht
Herman Alofsin
William Alter
Ernest J. Altman
Benj. S. Applestein
H. L. Arenson
Frank Astor
H. H. Auerbach
Joseph Balaban
Robert Bandes
A. A. Barnett
Isadore Barsky
Alvin D. Baumgarten
Levi Becker
Irving Beckhardt
Samuel Belinkoff
Abraham Beresofsky
H. J. Berkowitz
Joseph Berkowitz
Alexander Berlin
Jacob Berlin
Jerome M. Bernstein
Leo B. Bernstein
David Blank
Joseph Blatt
Nathan Blechman
Joshua Bloch
David Mitchell Blum
Henry Blum
Chas. Blumenthal
Samuel C. Blumenthal
Samuel J. Bosniak
David S. Bond
Philip Braunstein
Meyer Braverman
Nathan Brenner
Edward Brodstein
Abraham Bronstein
M. M. Brooks
Sol. Buchwald
David S. Cahan
Morris Cahan
S. S. Cahan
Simon A. Cohen
Walter Caminer
A. Caplan
Leon Chassey
Samuel Chassey
Morris Clark
E. A. R. Cohen
G. G. Cohen
Joseph Cohen
Julian H. Cohen
Louis Cohen
Max Cohen
Max H. Cohen
Max I. Cohen
Milton E. Cohen
Isadore Cohen
Robert Myron Cohen
A. D. G. Cohn
Theodore J. Comparte
Camuel Cornick
Leonard Cowen
O. R. Cummins
I. Davidoff
Morris M. Davidow
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Louis Diamond
E. Z. Dimitman
A. E. Dobrin
Isadore Dominitz
Frank S. Dreeban
Samuel Dreyfoos
Moses J. Eckstein
B. C. Ehrenreich
Benj. Eisenstein
Chas. H. Eliscu
Alexander Elishewitz
Nathan Elkin

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Harry Feldman
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S. S. Finkelstein
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Chas. X. Fried
Michael Fried
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Moses Friedlander
Alfred Friedlich
Nathan Friedman
Max M. Friedman
Samuel C. Friedman
S. H. Friedman
Richard A. Friedson
Ephraim Frisch
Max M. Fritz
Chas. Freund
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David Gittleson
Dr. Samuel Gerson
M. H. Gelfand
Samuel Ghinsburg
Mathew I. Ginsburg
Nathaniel Ginsberg
H. Hart Gilfix
Samuel Gitlin
Henry Gittler
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Lazar Grossman
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Gilbert Harris
Samuel Harris
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D. S. Hausman
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Nathaniel Hirsch
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Chas. Hoffman
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A. Holtzberg
Chas. Horn
Walter Hyams
Moses Hyamson

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Emil Katzka
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Nathan Kaufman
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Mandie Kay
Samuel Keiser
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Samuel J. Kessler
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Mordecai Konowitz
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William Kraft
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Phil. A. Langh
Solomon Lasky
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Lawrence Lavine
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Morris Lazaron
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Max Leichtman
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Davis Levine
Harry Levine
Morris Levine
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M. M. Levinson
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Harry Levor
Hyman Lewin-Epstein
Maxwell Lewis
Morris Lewy
Philip Lewy
D. H. Light
Alvin Linker
Benj. Lorber
George Lowenstein
George Lubinsky
Alvin Luchs
*Harry Mackler
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Edgar Magnin
Samuel Makoff
Hyman Malachoff
Chas. Mantinband
Israel W. Marcus
James Marcus
Chas. Margold
H. S. Margolies
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L. H. Markson
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Joseph Mellen
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I. H. Mendelsohn

*Also member of Central Office Staff.

S. Felix Mendelsohn
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J. Merfield
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William Mithell
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H. H. Nussbaum
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F. J. Ostrow
M. P. Ostrow
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Lesser Paley
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Irving Ravett
Louis Raymon
Irving Reichert
Isadore Reichert
Philip Reichert
Victor E. Reichert
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Malvin Reinheimer
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Abraham N. Richardson
Hernani Rieser
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Sam Rosen
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A. L. Rosenberg
H. I. Rosenberg
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Harry Sandow
Elconon Saulson
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Morris Schreiber
Max Schreibstein
Bernard Schubert
Abraham M. Schultz
Salvadore J. Schwab
S. L. Schwade
Emanuel Schwartz
Wm. B. Schwartz
William Schwartzman
David Scott
Alfred Seelenfreund
Louis M. Seelenfreund
Max L. Seidenman
Alvin W. Seligman

*Also member of Central Office Staff.

Louis A. Shapiro
Adolph Shirpser
Joseph I. Shor
A. H. Shluger
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Isadore Siegeltuch
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Nathan Silverstein
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Harry Simon
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Abraham D. Slatoff
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William Smith
M. G. Smolensky
George Solomon
Leo M. Solomon
Isadore Sondheim
Merle Spandau
Maurice R. Spear
Louis Spector
Leon Spitz
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Alexander A. Steinbach
Joseph Steiner
Henry Steiner
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Henry W. Stern
Maurice L. Stern
Harry Sternfield
William Sternseher
Samuel Stickle
Joseph S. Stovin
Henry A. Strauss
Joseph Strauss
Sidney Strauss
*Maurice Suravitz
L. Suskyn
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J. J. Taubenhaus
Morris Teller
Sidney A. Thorman
Benjamin A. Tintner
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Jacob Turner
Henry Unger
Leon Urbach
Arthur Van Kleef
Hartog Veld
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I. Warsaw
Jacob Wattenmaker
Victor M. Weil
Alex S. Weinberg
Harry E. Weinberg
Edwin S. Weiner
Jack Weinstein
Jacob Weiss
Maurice Weiss
William Welber
Harvey Wessel
Simon Wienir
Nathan Wilchins
I. J. Williams
Harold S. Wiseman
Bernard Wolf
Sol. M. Wolffson
Joseph A. Wolf
Chas. Wortzman
Aaron Yaffe
Jack Yellen
H. L. Young
Isadore Zackheim
William Ziff
Samuel Zuckerman
Jacob Bashin
Leo C. Baum
Lazarus J. Brother
Jacob S. Cooley
Nathan I. Diamond
Edward Fauer
Joseph K. Feingold
Jacob Rosen Freifeld
James H. Coller
David Heilbrun
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